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ANNUAL REPORT
ON
REFORMS AND PROGRESS
IN CHOSEN (KOREA)
(1916-17)

COMPILED
BY
GOVERNMENT-GENERAL OF CHOSEN

KEIJO (SEOUL), JULY, 1918.

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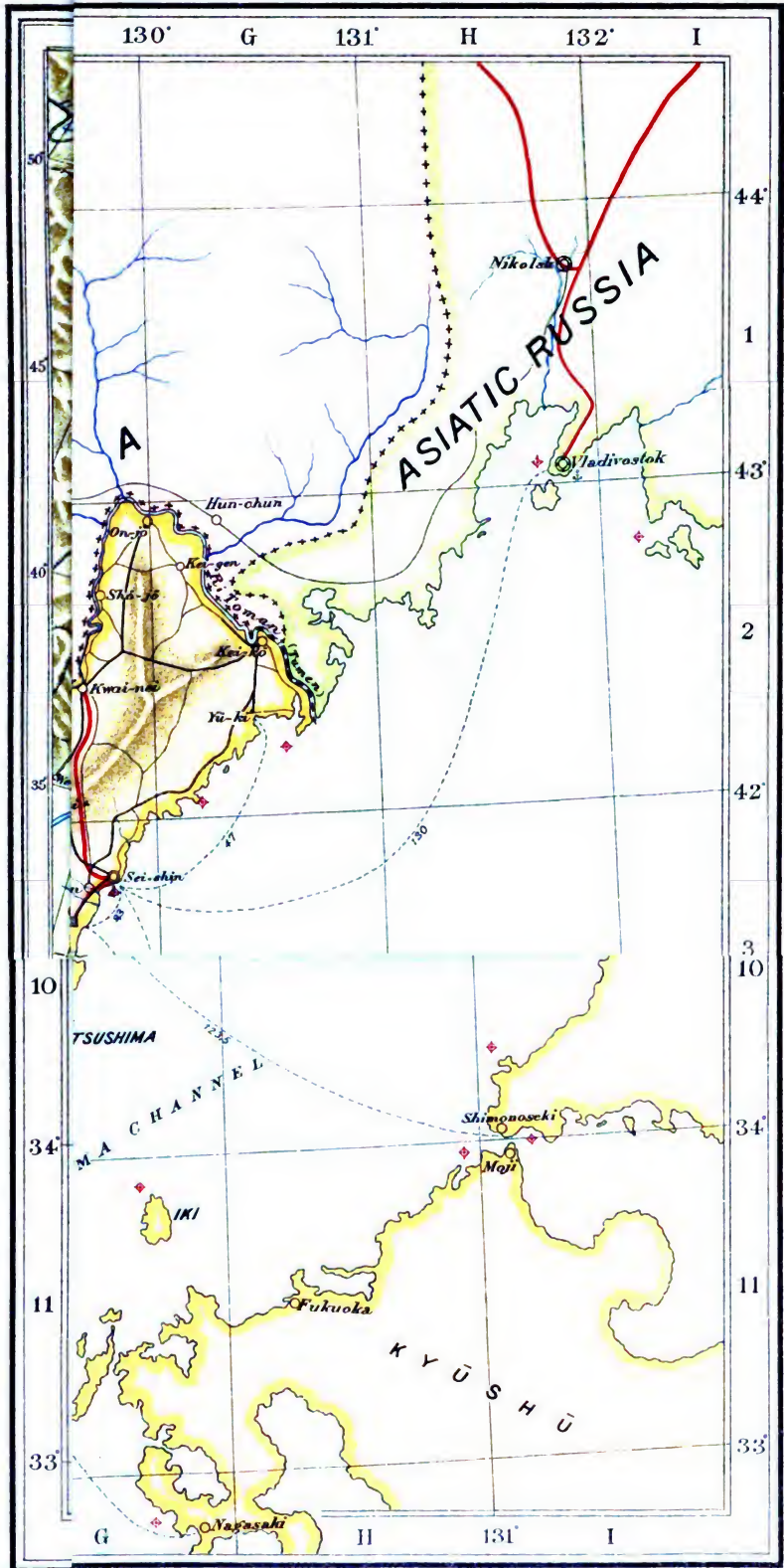
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**Names of Provinces and Principal Cities, Towns, Districts,
Mountains, Rivers, Islands, and Bays according to
Japanese and Korean Pronunciation.**

Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
Provinces.			
<i>Chūsei-dō</i>	<i>Chyung-chyong-Tō</i>	<i>Kijō</i>	<i>Ki-syong</i>
<i>Heian-dō</i>	<i>Pyōng-an</i> „	<i>Kisen</i>	<i>Heui-chyon</i>
<i>Keiki-dō</i>	<i>Kyong-geui</i> „	<i>Kōzan</i>	<i>Kap-san</i>
<i>Keishō-dō</i>	<i>Kyong-sang</i> „	<i>Kōshō</i>	<i>Hū-chyang</i>
<i>Kōgen-dō</i>	<i>Kang-won</i> „	<i>Maho</i>	<i>Ma-po</i>
<i>Kwōkai-dō</i>	<i>Hoang-hai</i> „	<i>Ranan</i>	<i>Na-nam</i>
<i>Kankyō-dō</i>	<i>Ham-gyong</i> „	<i>Roryōshin</i>	<i>No-ryang-jin</i>
<i>Zenra-dō</i>	<i>Chyol-la</i> „	<i>Ryūgampo</i>	<i>Yong-gam-po</i>
		<i>Ryūzan</i>	<i>Yong-san</i>
		<i>Sakushū</i>	<i>Sak-jiū</i>
		<i>Seikoshin</i>	<i>Syo-ho-jin</i>
		<i>Senzen</i>	<i>Syon-chyon</i>
		<i>Shōjō</i>	<i>Chyang-syong</i>
		<i>Sozan</i>	<i>Cho-san</i>
		<i>Suian</i>	<i>Syu-an</i>
		<i>Taiden</i>	<i>Tai-tyon</i>
		<i>Tōrai</i>	<i>Tong-na</i>
		<i>Urusan</i>	<i>Ulsan</i>
		<i>Unzan</i>	<i>Unsan</i>
		<i>Yeitōho</i>	<i>Yong-dung-po</i>
Places where Provincial Government is Located.		Principal Mountains.	
<i>Gishū</i>	<i>Wi-jū</i>	<i>Chōhaku-san</i>	<i>Chyang-paik-san</i>
<i>Heijō</i>	<i>Pyōng-yang</i>	<i>Shōhaku-san</i>	<i>Syo-paik-san</i>
<i>Kaishū</i>	<i>Hai-jū</i>	<i>Taihaku-san</i>	<i>Thai-paik-san</i>
<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Ham-heung</i>		
<i>Keijō</i>	<i>Seoul</i>		
<i>Kwōshū</i>	<i>Koang-jiu</i>		
<i>Kōshū</i>	<i>Kong-jiu</i>		
<i>Kyōjō</i>	<i>Kyong-syong</i>		
<i>Seishū</i>	<i>Chyong-jiū</i>		
<i>Shinshū</i>	<i>Chin-jiū</i>		
<i>Shunsen</i>	<i>Chyung-chyon</i>		
<i>Taikyū</i>	<i>Tai-kū</i>		
<i>Zenshū</i>	<i>Chyong-jiū</i>		
Principal Seaports.		Principal Rivers.	
<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Chinnampo</i>	<i>Daidō</i>	<i>Tai-dong</i>
<i>Fusan</i>	<i>Pusan</i>	<i>Kankō</i>	<i>Han-gang</i>
<i>Genzan</i>	<i>Won-san</i>	<i>Kinkō</i>	<i>Keum-gang</i>
<i>Jinsen</i>	<i>Chemulpo</i>	<i>Oryoku</i>	<i>Am-nok-kang (Yalu)</i>
<i>Jōshin</i>	<i>Syong-jin</i>	<i>Rakutō</i>	<i>Nak-tong-gang</i>
<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Kunsan</i>	<i>Tōman</i>	<i>Tūman-gang (Tumen)</i>
<i>Masan (Masampo)</i>	<i>Masampo</i>		
<i>Mokpo</i>	<i>Mokpo</i>		
<i>Seishin</i>	<i>Chyong-jin</i>		
<i>Shin-gishū</i>	<i>Shin-wijū</i>		
Principal Districts.		Principal Islands.	
<i>Hekido</i>	<i>Pyok-dong</i>	<i>Kyosai</i>	<i>Ko-jiyei</i>
<i>Junsen</i>	<i>Syun-chyon</i>	<i>Saishū</i>	<i>Chyei-jiū</i>
<i>Kaijō</i>	<i>Kai-syong</i>	<i>Utsuryō</i>	<i>Ul-leung</i>
<i>Kwainei</i>	<i>Hoi-ryong</i>		
<i>Keikō</i>	<i>Kyong-heung</i>		
		Principal Bays.	
		<i>Chinkai</i>	<i>Chin-hai</i>
		<i>Kōryō</i>	<i>Koang-nyang</i>
		<i>Yeikō</i>	<i>Yong-heung</i>

Weights, Measures, and Moneys, with English
and French Equivalent.

JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i>	2.4403382 Miles	3.9272727 Kilomètres
<i>Ri</i> (Nautical)	1.1506873 Miles	1.8518182 Kilomètres
Square <i>Ri</i>	5.9552506 Square Miles	15.4234711 Kilomètres Carrés
<i>Chō</i> =10 <i>Tan</i>	2.4507204 Acres	99.1735537 Ares
<i>Tsubo</i>	3.9538290 Square Yards	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés
<i>Koku</i> =10 <i>To</i> =100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid)	39.7033130 Gallons	1.8039068 Hectolitres
" " " " (Dry)	4.9629141 Bushels	1/10 de Tonne
" (Capacity of vessel)	1/10 of one Ton	
<i>Kwan</i> =1,000 <i>Momme</i>	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir.)	3.7500000 Kilogrammes
	10.0471021 " (Troy)	
<i>Kin</i>	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.)	6.0000000 Hectogrammes
	1.6075363 " (Troy)	
<i>Momme</i>	2.1164364 Drams (Avoir.)	3.7500000 Grammes
	2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy)	
<i>Yen</i> =100 <i>Sen</i>	2s. 0d. 582	2,583 Francs

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INTRODUCTION.

The year under review, April, 1916 to March, 1917, is the sixth* fiscal year of the new régime in Chosen inaugurated in August, 1910, on the annexation of Korea to Japan. Though it is still a constructive age for the Peninsula, the Government organization has been well adjusted, and the administrative and judicial machinery, educational, industrial, and communication systems, and all other enterprises and measures are in good working order.

A change in Governor-General took place for the first time in October, 1916. Count Terauchi, who had faithfully and diligently served in the Peninsula for over six years, first as Resident-General and then as Governor-General, was summoned to Tokyo to organize a new Cabinet on the resignation by Marquis Okuma of the Premiership of Japan, and Count Hasegawa was appointed his successor.

Financial adjustment was satisfactorily carried out during the year. Not only was curtailment of Government expenses effected wherever possible, but the revenue was increased by the application in part of the Income Tax Law of Japan to Chosen and by an increase in the rate of the Liquor Tax and in Registration Fees. Besides, there was a considerable amount of natural augmentation in the receipts from various revenue sources. Thus the third year programme for the execution of the plan for fiscal independence was fairly realized.

The effect of the World War on the economic circle of Chosen during the year under review was by no means unfavourable. Along with the rise in the price of rice, economic activity began to show signs of recovery, and not only was the measure adopted for increasing the receipts from taxes satisfactorily executed, but the receipts from Government undertakings and most of the other revenue sources showed far greater increase than was expected. Monetary circulation also became very active and the working funds at the end of December amounted to 150,000,000 *yen*, while the issue of banknotes by the Bank of Chosen reached 46,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 35,000,000 *yen* and 12,000,000 *yen* respectively over those for the preceding year. The foreign trade being unprecedentedly favourable, the amount of export reached 56,000,000 *yen*, and that

* Before the annexation, Japan exercised a protectorate over Korea for four years, during which time certain reforms and progress were instituted in the Peninsula. The country resumed its old name "Chōsen" on annexation.

of import 74,000,000 *yen*, making a total of 131,000,000 *yen*, and showing increase by 15%, 26%, and 21%, respectively. The rise in the prices of commodities stimulated various kinds of industry, and many an enterprise on a large scale was set in train for early launching.

Communication and traffic facilities are being improved and extended in accordance with the needs of the times and the programme of the development of industries. By the end of the year under review, the total length of railways reached 1,066 miles and the receipts from them amounted to 8,600,000 *yen*. The receipts from communication services amounted to 3,700,000 *yen*, and the total sum of postal savings at the end of December was over 10,000,000 *yen*. The first programme of the construction of State roads is all but completed, and harbour improvement is being carried on according to the plan.

Industrial encouragement is the most important need for the development of the Peninsula, and the Government's protective measures have produced splendid results in the improvement of products, as shown in the following comparison of the returns for the main products for the year under review with those for the year of annexation :—

Products	1 9 1 6	1 9 1 0
Rice	12,500,000 <i>Koku</i>	7,900,000 <i>Koku</i>
Wheat and Barley	6,250,000 „	3,500,000 „
Beans	2,900,000 „	1,800,000 „
Cotton	45,000,000 <i>Kin</i>	11,000,000 <i>Kin</i>
Cocoons	71,000 <i>Koku</i>	13,000 <i>Koku</i>
Cows	1,300,000 Head	700,000 Head
Exported Staples	40,900,000 <i>Yen</i>	12,700,000 <i>Yen</i>
Manufactures	59,000,000 „	19,000,000 „
Mining Products	14,000,000 „	6,000,000 „
Fishing Products	16,000,000 „	8,100,000 „
Seedling Trees	180,000,000 Trees	15,000,000 Trees

However, the industry of Chosen is still in a rudimentary stage and there is yet much room for improvement.

Though the progress of material civilization is apt to induce moral relaxation, the public morality of the Koreans is in general steadily improving. It is especially noticeable that the people have awakened to the call of industry and have begun to respect labour, and even women are willing to engage in agriculture, handicrafts, factory works, and various kinds of other labour.

The fundamental policy of the new régime being well understood

by the people, their trust in the Government is deepening, and the friendly feeling between Koreans and Japanese is growing warmer. The realization of interdependence and mutual help of the two races is seen everywhere and in every branch of activity.

The work in administration and other undertakings and the progress made in Chosen during the year^x under review are dealt with in the following pages.

^x Trade returns and a few other statistical accounts relate to the calendar year, not to the fiscal year.



Field Marshal Count Hasegawa, Governor-General of Chosen.

I. GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION AND OFFICIALS.

1. Change in Governor-General.

On the resignation by Marquis Okuma of the Premiership of Japan on October 9, 1916, Field Marshal Count Terauchi was summoned to Tōkyō to organize a new Cabinet, and, a week later, Field Marshal Count Yoshimichi Hasegawa was appointed his successor as Governor-General of Chosen.

Count Terauchi first came to this country in July, 1910, as the third Resident-General. When the Annexation Treaty was concluded in August following, he found himself in a position of great responsibility as the first Governor-General of Chosen. The record of his work in the development of the Peninsula during a period of over six years of service is familiar to readers of previous Annual Reports. It is largely due to his unique ability and untiring efforts that Chosen is what it is to-day.

The new Governor-General is no stranger to Chosen. During the Protectorate régime under the late Prince Ito, he served here as Commander-in-Chief for a period of over two years, and was known as a great friend of the Korean people. His new appointment was, therefore, greatly appreciated by all the inhabitants of the Peninsula, especially by those who were familiar with his prestige and ability. He arrived in Keijō on December 10, and attended his office the very next day. His instruction to the officials of the Government-General on the occasion of their introduction ran as follows:—

“By Imperial command, I now fill the post of Governor-General of Chosen. His Imperial Majesty, being deeply interested in the welfare of Chosen, granted me a gracious and highly impressive message, ordering me to discharge my duty with diligence and sympathy.

“The fundamental policy for the Government of Chosen was clearly marked out in the Imperial Rescript granted on the occasion of annexation, and the Imperial benevolence, impartially bestowed upon all, is now reaching the remotest corner of His

Majesty's realm. My predecessor, by special command from the Throne, spent over six years of great industry in this country, and a glance at the result of his service shows that the administrative and judicial machinery, educational, industrial, and communication systems, and all other enterprises and provisions are in good working order. Indeed, signs are markedly in evidence that the new régime is bearing beneficent fruit throughout the country. However, Chosen having been deeply entangled in evils and abuses, it is no easy task to raise up new and solidify old institutions, and it is still a constructive age for this country. I am therefore determined to put forth special endeavours for the development of its productive industry, and to co-operate with all of you for the carrying through of our common object and the in-gathering of splendid fruit.

“Under the present circumstances, it is imperative that all officials act very prudently, for an inconsiderate and wanton change in existing institutions for the sake of temporary convenience will not only serve to sow the seed of doubt in the popular mind, but may also bring to naught the work of many years past. You, gentlemen, are required, therefore, to guide the people with sympathy, encourage them in their peaceful pursuits, inculcate habits of diligence in them, and promote their good morals, and thus enhance the national well-being.

“Men long in the same position, engaging in the execution of works, the accomplishment of which takes many years, often become victims to monotony. Officials in the Government service should guard against this danger, and always exercise self-control. They should endeavour to attend to their duties diligently, and thereby set examples for the masses in loyalty and patriotism. I hope that through your co-operation I shall succeed in framing and executing measures suitable for the times, and realize the fundamental policy cherished by His Imperial Majesty.”

In January, 1917, the Governor-General called conferences of Provincial Governors, Judges and Procurators of Law Courts, and Provincial Police Directors successively. He listened to their reports and gave them an instruction with regard to his administrative policy. In February, he visited all the affiliated offices and schools in Keijō, and in March and April, he made official tours through all the Provinces of Chosen to inspect the actual conditions of administration in the Peninsula.

Gover

Affiliated Offices

Railway Bureau	—	— Detached F General Af Traffic Sect Train Secti Engineering Accounts S Constructio
Communications Bureau	—	Supervising Accounts S Engineering Communica Electric Un Marine Aff
Seamen's Inquiry Court		
Temporary Land Survey Bureau	—	General Af Engineering Administra Survey Sect Plan Comp Cadastre C
Customs	—	General Af Inspection S Tariff Sectio Examination
Lumber Undertaking Station	—	General Affai Accounts Sec
Government-General Hospital		
Government Charity Asylum		
Heijō Coal Mine Station	—	General Affair Business Secti
Model Farm	—	Branch Farms Detached Stat Agricultural and Silkworm Egg t Woman's Seric
Central Laboratory		
Customs Tariff Appeal Examining C		
Civil Engineering Council		
Higher Land Investigation Commit		
Local Land Investigation Committe		
Government Schools*		

* Schools are included in Offices in accord

2. Government-General.*

To permit of the establishment of institutions of the status of colleges, there were issued, in April, 1916, Regulations for the Organization of *Semmon-Gakkō*, or Special Schools. No other marked change, save for some partial modifications, took place in the organization of the head and affiliated offices of the Government-General during the fiscal year under review.

As to the personnel of the Government offices, the following changes in the higher posts occurred during the year :—

On the resignation by Mr. E. Ishizuka of the Directorship of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce, and Industry in October, 1916, Mr. S. Ohara, Governor of South Chūsei Province, was appointed to fill the vacant post, and Mr. K. Kamibayashi succeeded Mr. Ohara in South Chūsei.

Count H. Kodama, Director of the General Affairs Bureau and of the Railway Bureau, having been recalled home in October to be Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, Mr. E. Ogita was appointed Director of the General Affairs Bureau.

On the resignation, in October, of Mr. M. Komatsu, Chief Secretary of the Central Council and Commissioner of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Government-General, Dr. M. Akiyama was appointed to discharge the duties of Chief Secretary of the Central Council, and Mr. S. Hisamidzu, Prefect of Jinsen, was made Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section.

Lieutenant-General K. Tachibana having been appointed, in April, Commander of the 19th Division, Major-General I. Furumi succeeded him as Police Superintendent in October, 1916.

On the resignation, in November, of Mr. T. Kawakami, Governor of North Heian Province, Mr. R. Fujikawa was appointed his successor.

On the resignation by Mr. I. Mukai of the Chief Public Procuratorship of the Heijō Appeal Court in January, 1917, Mr. T. Matsudera, Chief Public Procurator of the Keijō Local Court, was transferred to Heijō to take Mr. Mukai's place.

The following table gives the number of officials in the different Government offices, including the schools maintained by the Government-General, as they existed at the end of March, 1917.

* Departments, Bureaus, Sections, etc., in the present organization of the Government-General of Chosen are shown in the attached Synopsis of the Government Offices.

Government Officials* at the End of the Fiscal Year 1916.

Offices	Officials	High Officials of <i>Chokunin</i> Rank	High Officials of <i>Sonin</i> Rank	Subordinate Officials of <i>Hannin</i> Rank	Other Officials	Total
Departments of Government-General	Secretariat	7 [†]	36	245	363	651
	Home Affairs Department.	2	9	60	63	134
	Finance Department . .	1	17	95	86	199
	Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry.	2	22	91	171	286
	Judicial Department. . .	—	4	19	8	31
	Total.	12	88	510	691	1,301
Affiliated Offices of Government-General	<i>Chūsi-in</i> (Central Council)	—	—	8	84	92
	Law Courts	12	246	494	198	950
	Police Offices	2	60	325	3,174	3,561
	Prisons	—	8	95	1,283	1,386
	Railway Bureau	4	52	494	1,816	2,366
	Communications Bureau .	2	42	842	3,322	4,208
	Land Survey Bureau . . .	1	49	1,357	1,220	2,627
	Custom Houses	—	11	294	120	425
	Lumber Undertaking Station	1	4	30	75	110
	Government Hospital in Keijō	2	14	27	19	62
	Heijō Coal Mine	—	2	8	33	43
	Model Farm	1	8	24	16	49
	Agricultural and Dendrological School [×]	—	4	5	1	10
	Central Experimental Laboratory.	1	6	14	14	35
	Government Charity Asylum	—	1	8	9	18
	Local Governments. . . .	14	342	2,604	2,111	5,071
	Schools under Educational Bureau [×]	—	36	163	39	238
Total.	40	885	6,792	13,534	21,251	
Grand Total	52	973	7,302	14,225	22,552	
Fiscal Year 1913	51	951	8,828	12,836	22,666	

* Excluding those not directly supported by the Government-General.

† Including the Governor-General and the *Seimu-Sōkan*, the Vice Governor-General, who are of *Shimin* rank.

× Teachers of Government and public schools rank as officials in accordance with Administrative Regulations, but those of public schools not directly maintained by the Government-General are excluded from this table.

II. FINANCE.

3. Execution of Fiscal Independence Plan.

This is the third year or the middle of the predetermined period for the execution of the plan of fiscal independence for Chosen. When the Budget for this fiscal year (ending March 31, 1917) was compiled in accordance with the programme, some difficulty in raising the revenue was expected in view of the prevailing economic depression. To meet the situation, the Government-General increased the tax on native liquors and registration fees, created a consumption tax on liquors, and applied in part the Income Tax Law of Japan to the Peninsula. At the same time, it was decided that the expenditure should be curtailed as far as possible, and no increase should be allowed in any item except in case of urgent need. When the Budget was put into execution, however, the economic conditions began to change and showed signs of improvement. The price of rice rose, crops were abundant, and foreign trade and mining became prosperous, while the collection of Customs duties and the sale of products of the Government enterprises went far beyond the estimates, and thus the Budget was fairly realized.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the fiscal independence plan aims at making the Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen* free of the annual subsidy granted from the General Account of Japan. The subsidy for 1913 amounted to 10,000,000 *yen*, and the amounts designated to secure its gradual extinction are 1,000,000 *yen* for each of the fiscal years 1914, 1915, and 1916, 2,000,000 *yen* for 1917, and 3,000,000 *yen* for 1918. It is now quite expected that the plan will be realized in the time fixed.

The military expenditure incurred in the Peninsula, however, is not included in the programme, and is to be defrayed by the Imperial General Account, independently of the Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen. It will even hereafter increase to a certain extent on account of the establishment in Chosen of two divisions of the Standing Army.

The total expenditure defrayed by the Imperial Treasury since 1907 (the expenditure for 1905 and 1906 being defrayed from the

* The Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen covers the accounts for all Government offices, except those few for which separate Special Accounts are established.

War Funds) amounts to over 213,000,000 *yen*, of which more than 117,000,000 *yen* was expended in civil administration. The following table shows the expenses defrayed by the Imperial Treasury for both civil and military needs in the Peninsula during the past ten years :—

Expenditure in Chosen defrayed by General Account of Japan.

Description Fiscal Year	Military Expenses	Administrative Expenses	Total	Percentage	
				Military Expenses	Administra- tive Expenses
1916	8,737,598	7,000,000	15,737,598	55.5	44.5
1915	6,971,097	8,000,000	14,971,097	46.6	53.4
1914	7,069,672	9,000,000	16,069,672	44.0	56.0
1913	8,233,600	10,000,000	18,233,600	45.2	54.8
1912	8,984,045	12,350,000	21,334,045	42.1	57.9
1911	9,652,501	12,350,000	22,002,501	43.9	56.1
1910	10,163,530	15,543,229	25,836,759	39.4	60.6
1909	10,358,404	10,848,846	21,207,250	48.8	51.2
1908	15,441,294	15,679,920	21,121,214	49.6	50.4
1907	10,224,123	16,701,527	23,925,650	38.0	62.0
Total	95,865,864	117,573,522	213,439,386	—	—

4. Settled Accounts for 1915.

In the fiscal year 1915, there was much difficulty in the financial management of Chosen. In the first place, the Budget for the year did not pass the Diet on account of the dissolution of the House of Representatives, and, in the second place, the economic conditions of the year were very unfavourable in consequence of the World War. Fortunately, however, the collection of taxes and the adjustment of the administration were so well executed that not only was the programme for the second year of the plan of fiscal independence satisfactorily carried out, but a large balance remained from the settled accounts.

Comparison of Estimates and Actual Receipts and Expenditure
of the Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen
for the Fiscal Year 1915.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Increase or Decrease(-)	Estimated	Actual	Increase or Decrease(-)
Ordinary	Yen 39,776,729	Yen 38,829,330	Yen - 947,399	Yen 36,341,439	Yen 34,724,853	Yen -1,616,586
Extraordinary	19,096,674	23,893,165	4,796,491	26,511,662	22,145,094	-4,366,568
Receipts from Public Loans }	—	311,012	311,012	—	—	—
Grant from Imperial Treasury }	8,000,000	8,000,000	—	—	—	—
Balance from Preced- ing Year }	2,462,347	6,947,826	4,485,479	—	—	—
Public Works Loans.	8,634,327	8,634,327	—	—	—	—
Total	58,873,403	62,722,495	3,849,092	62,853,101	56,869,947	-5,983,154

The figures in the above table are the totals of the estimates set forth in the working Budget, which was compiled within the limits of the Budget for the fiscal year 1914, and those of the supplementary Budget which was approved in the extraordinary session of the Diet held in 1915. The excess in the revenue, notwithstanding the general economic depression, was due to great increases in the receipts from inland revenue and stamp receipts, and to the balance transferred from the preceding year. The decrease in expenditure was due to a large sum left unused by the exercise of rigid economy and to the holding over of the prosecution of some of the public works in anticipation of a decrease in the revenue.

The settled accounts for the fiscal year 1915 of the four separate Special Accounts for Affiliated Offices of the Government-General of Chosen, compared with their respective estimates, are shown in the following table :—

Separate Special Accounts for certain Affiliated Offices of
Government-General of Chosen
for the Fiscal Year 1915.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Estimated	Received	Increase or Decrease (-)	Estimated	Actual	Increase or Decrease (-)
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Special Account For Railway Stores . . .	5,274,134	4,391,126	883,008	5,274,134	4,332,404	941,730
Special Account for Lumber Undertaking Station	801,688	812,587	10,899	19,414	12,136	-7,278
{ Capital Account						
{ Profit Account	1,364,589	986,099	-378,490	1,207,918	870,374	-337,544
Special Account For Government Hospital and Asylum . . .	1,008,475	1,002,673	5,802	1,043,325	920,595	-122,730
Special Account for Separate Fund for Government Hospital and Asylum	11,322	71,495	60,173	63,835	63,800	-35

5. Budget for Fiscal Year 1917.

On account of the dissolution of the House of Representatives in the 38th session of the Imperial Diet, the proposed Budget of the Special Account for the Government-General for the fiscal year 1917 failed to become effective. It was framed in accordance with the plan of fiscal independence, making a further reduction of 2,000,000 *yen* in the annual subsidy from the Imperial Treasury. In view of the gradual improvement in economic conditions in general, an augmentation of the ordinary revenue was taken into account. The extraordinary revenue contained an increase in the loans for new public undertakings. Possible increases necessary for the enforcement of laws and regulations and for the development of Government works were also estimated in the expenditure.

Being obliged, however, to adopt the same Budget as that for the preceding year, the Government-General made a working Budget for the fiscal year 1917 within the limits of the said Budget, together with a supplementary Budget to be presented for approval to the Imperial Diet at its next extraordinary session. The following table gives the totals of the working and supplementary Budgets :—

Budget of Special Account for Government-General of Chosen
for Fiscal Year 1917, compared with that for 1916.

Description	1917	1916	Increase or Decrease (—)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Revenue:—			
Taxes			
Land Tax	9,916,011	9,899,377	16,634
Household Tax	792,268	777,282	14,986
Building Tax	230,680	222,195	8,485
Liquor Tax	1,135,763	693,286	442,477
Tobacco Tax	942,255	813,726	128,529
Mining Tax	427,888	200,224	137,664
Customs Duties	4,371,990	3,721,762	650,228
Tonnage Duties	82,077	78,190	3,887
Income Tax	162,670	161,932	738
Other Taxes	27,188	26,954	234
(Total)	(18,588,790)	(16,684,923)	(1,403,862)
Stamp Receipts	2,466,780	2,402,787	63,993
Rent Receipts from <i>Yoktun</i> Lands	1,465,516	1,520,857	— 55,341
Receipts from Waterworks	412,676	436,655	— 23,979
Receipts from Text-Books	31,817	31,021	796
Receipts from Printing Office	433,469	387,200	46,269
Receipts from Ginseng Monopoly	1,817,060	1,698,050	119,010
Receipts from Salt Manufacture	275,542	269,864	5,678
Receipts from Weights and Measures	184,630	184,630	—
Receipts from Forest Products	126,224	139,383	— 13,159
Receipts from Heijō Coal Mine	1,705,220	1,460,960	244,260
Receipts from Lumber Undertaking	1,774,915	1,362,501	412,414
Receipts from Sale of Articles made by Convicts	161,718	200,650	— 38,932
Receipts from Post, Telegraphs, and Telephones	3,909,113	3,738,060	171,053
Receipts from Railways	10,807,266	10,149,039	658,227
Receipts from State Properties	45,327	40,372	4,955
(Total)	(21,684,977)	(20,098,385)	(1,586,592)
Miscellaneous Receipts	812,383	854,669	— 42,386
Total	44,518,346	41,561,623	2,956,720
Extraordinary Revenue:—			
Receipts from Public Loans	13,070,963	10,585,000	2,485,963
Imperial Treasury Grant	5,000,000	7,000,000	— 2,000,000
Balance from Previous Year	—	702,372	— 702,372
Total	18,070,963	18,287,372	— 216,409
Grand Total	62,589,309	59,848,995	2,740,314

(Continued)

Description	1917	1918	Increase or Decrease (-)
	Yen	Yen	Yen
Ordinary Expenditure:—			
Annual Allowance for Prince Li's Household	1,500,000	1,500,000	—
Government-General (Central Office)	3,102,791	2,963,682	139,109
Local Governments	3,910,812	3,889,674	21,138
Law Courts and Prisons	2,746,176	2,631,615	114,561
Police	3,114,894	3,079,410	35,484
Medical and Sanitary	651,158	651,158	—
Education	612,331	594,151	18,180
Encouragement of Industry	406,963	400,292	6,671
Public Undertakings	15,638,181	15,031,567	606,614
Building and Repairs	337,500	320,000	17,500
Public Loans	5,470,508	5,011,606	458,902
Reserve Funds	1,500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Total	38,991,314	37,073,155	1,918,159
Extraordinary Expenditure: --			
Government-General (Central Office)	121,961	121,654	307
Local Governments	46,991	46,991	—
Police	1,104,429	1,104,429	—
Medical and Sanitary	9,100	9,100	—
Education	1,041,852	977,182	64,670
Encouragement of Industry	1,899,823	1,967,333	-67,510
Public Undertakings	11,713,780	8,936,108	2,777,672
Building and Repairs	1,191,887	984,087	207,800
Land Survey	1,345,969	3,785,164	-2,439,195
Highways, Harbours, and Other Public Works	5,164,453	4,843,795	320,658
Total	23,640,245	22,775,843	864,402
Grand Total	62,631,559	59,848,998	2,782,561

Note: The deficit of 42,250 yen in the fiscal year 1917 is to be defrayed from the expected balance in the settled accounts.

As may be seen from the above table, among the items of the ordinary revenue, those showing larger increases are Customs duties, liquor tax, receipts from lumber undertaking and receipts from railways. In spite of an increase of over 2,450,000 yen in the

receipts from loans for public works, the total extraordinary revenue shows a decrease by over 216,000 *yen*, on account of a smaller balance than that for the preceding year and because of the reduction in the annual subsidy by an amount twice as large as that for the preceding year.

The increase in the ordinary expenditure is chiefly due to expenses incurred in supervising the railway management and other necessary works in consequence of entrusting the South Manchuria Railway Company with the management of the Chosen railways, and in the erection of a number of new registration offices, to increase in the amount of interest due on loans, and to an addition to the reserve fund. In spite of a decrease of 2,400,000 *yen* in the land survey, the total extraordinary expenditure increases by 860,000 *yen*, on account of increased amounts allotted for consecutive works and others.

The items of consecutive works, for which allotments are made in the Budget for the fiscal year 1917, and their respective estimates are given in the following table:—

Consecutive Expenditures.

Description	Total Amount Apportioned	Amount already Paid	Amount Allotted to 1917	Fiscal Year in which Payment is to be Completed
Construction of Government- General Offices }	3,000,000	20,000	400,000	1923
Railway Construction and Im- provement }	94,460,246	75,290,246	9,420,000	1918
Road Construction	17,500,000	9,170,000	1,500,000	1922
Harbour Improvement	11,581,829	8,216,829	1,245,000	1920
Rock Breaking, Jinsen Harbour. .	431,061	375,257	55,804	1917
Land Arrangements for Fusan } Harbour }	460,000	—	320,000	1918
Extension of Heijō Coal Mine . . .	2,900,000	—	1,255,963	1919
Total	130,333,136	93,152,332	14,196,767	

Of 17,500,000 *yen* for road construction in the above total, 7,500,000 *yen* is a six-year consecutive expenditure, beginning with this year, for carrying out the second plan of reconstruction of highways of the first and second class. Of 11,581,829 *yen* for harbour improvement, 1,750,000 *yen* is for part of a four-year consecutive expenditure, beginning with this year, for the construction of a breakwater and widening of the fairway in Jinsen Harbour. Harbour equipment in Fusan and the extension of Heijō Coal Mine are new items, the former being a two-year consecutive expenditure, and the latter a three-year one.

The Budgets of three Special Accounts for Affiliated Offices of the Government-General for the fiscal year 1917, compared with those for the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

Budget of Other Special Accounts.

Description	Revenue			Expenditure			
	1917	1916	Increase or Dec. (—)	1917	1916	Increase or Dec. (—)	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
Special Account for Railway Stores. }	5,558,870	5,558,217	-1,347	5,558,870	5,558,217	-1,347	
Special Account for Government Hospital and Asylum	Ordinary	1,011,590	992,938	18,652	1,032,942	1,027,622	5,320
	Extraordinary	34,787	34,684	103	—	—	—
	Total.	1,046,377	1,027,622	18,755	1,032,942	1,027,622	5,320
Special Account for Separate Fund for Government Hos- pital and Asylum	7,603	13,500	-5,897	49,755	73,313	-23,558	

6. Liquor Tax Law.

A new liquor-tax law was promulgated by Ordinance in July, 1916, to be enforced on and after the first of September following. The old liquor-tax law, established by the former Korean Government in 1909, was decidedly low in rate, and its provisions were not adequate enough to meet the needs of the times. The new law aims at improvement in the manufacture of liquors, as well as at increase in the liquor-tax, for the furtherance of the plan of fiscal independence.

Under the old law, liquors were classified into three general kinds, namely, brewed liquors, distilled liquors, and mixed liquors; and three rates of tax were respectively applied to each kind, regardless of differences in the method of manufacture or their quality. Consequently, the tax was often applied with partiality and injustice. The new law adopts the old classification, but, at the same time, makes several subdivisions in each kind according to the strength and process of manufacture of the liquors. In increasing the rates of the tax, the quality and price of the different liquors and the tax-bearing capacity of their consumers have been taken into consideration, and the same rates of tax are applied equally to liquors manufactured in the Peninsula and to imported ones which were

previously subjected to no tax. The collection of the tax upon imported liquors is to be effected when they are taken out from a bonded warehouse. The law provides an exemption from taxation for spirit used for industrial purposes, and for liquors for exportation. The manufacture of liquors for personal use is prohibited except in the case of native liquors, the private manufacture of which is, in consideration of Korean custom, allowed under certain restrictions at New Year and at harvest time.

Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to ascertain the result of the enforcement of the new law, but it is expected that the annual receipts from the liquor-tax in the fiscal year 1917 will amount to 730,000 *yen*.

7. Partial Application of Income Tax Law.

In carrying out the plan of fiscal independence, the income-tax law of Japan was applied in part to Chosen by the Imperial Ordinance of August 1, 1916. In and after this fiscal year, juridical persons engaging in private undertakings with the object of making profit are required to pay six per cent. of their net profits as income-tax. The following table shows the kind and number of such juridical persons existing at the end of the fiscal year 1916, together with their respective incomes and assessments.

Juridical Persons Subject to Income Tax.

Kind	Total Number existing on March 31, 1917.	Appraised, August 1916 - March 1917.		
		Number	Income	Taxes
Ordinary Partnership	23	12	<i>Yen</i> 24,189	<i>Yen</i> 1,119
Limited Partnership	63	22	168,565	13,151
Joint Stock	130	70	1,614,597	101,072
Joint Stock Limited Partnership .	—	—	—	—
Other	299	—	—	—
Total	515	104	1,807,351	115,343

Most corporations in Chosen are carried on with capital coming from Japan, and the dividend on such, being added to the personal incomes of the capitalists, thus became subject to the third class income-tax, the rates of which are higher than those ap-

plied to the incomes of juridical persons. The application of the Japanese income-tax law to Chosen removes this injustice. Such capitalists will pay in Chosen on what they have gained in Chosen and thus be relieved of the heavier taxation in Japan upon dividends obtained on their investments in Chosen. Consequently it will induce Japanese capitalists to make further and greater investments in enterprises in Chosen. By its nature, a tax on income ordinarily falls lightly on the tax-payer, and the new measure was enacted without difficulty.

8. Collection of Taxes.

At the height of tax-collection this year, transportation became difficult and decreased in amount, subsidiary coins became scarce, and some difficulty was anticipated in raising the revenue. But the actual results showed up well and were even better than those of the preceding year. This was due not only to the return of a prosperous economic condition, but to the improvement effected in the working of the revenue offices, and to the establishment of a sound foundation for taxation by the Government-General. The following table shows the actual receipts for 1916 as compared with the preceding year, and the percentage of the respective estimates received :—

Description Kind	Received		Percentage of Estimates	
	1916	1915	1916	1915
Land-Tax	10,058,872 ^{Yen}	10,051,436 ^{Yen}	99.9	99.8
Household-Tax	805,164	796,691	99.9	99.9
Building-Tax	238,777	231,628	99.7	99.0
Liquor-Tax	753,164	515,180	99.8	99.6
Tobacco-Tax	973,055	952,718	99.9	99.8
Income-Tax*	115,766	—	100.0	—
Mining-Tax	658,424	422,246	97.8	96.1
Other Taxes.	37,213	35,822	97.3	94.2
Total	13,640,235	13,005,721	99.8	99.7

* The income-tax law has been applied in part in Chosen since August, 1916.

9. Land Tax.

There are two kinds of land-tax in Chosen, namely, rural land-tax and urban land-tax. The former is levied on lands in "Districts" and "Islands", and the latter on those in 26 cities and towns designated by the Government-General. The land-tax leads all other State revenues except the receipts from public undertakings and State properties. In the Budget for the fiscal year 1916, it amounted to 9,899,377 *yen*, a sum representing 24 per cent. of the total ordinary revenue. The following table shows the estimates of the tax as they stood on January 1 for the past six years.

Year Description	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911
Rural Land-Tax	9,770,485	9,769,183	9,778,324	9,778,324	6,802,891	6,752,313
Urban Land-Tax*	352,005	353,632	358,674	—	—	—
Total	10,122,490	10,122,815	10,136,998	9,778,324	6,802,891	6,752,313

* The Urban Land-Tax was enacted in 1914.

In the rural land-tax, the old "*kyel*" method is still in use. For the purpose of taxation, rural lands are classified into six grades according to the fertility of the soil. Each grade has its own unit of area, or standard of taxation, called *Kyel* (結), which ranges from 3,025 *tsubo* (11,955.725 square yards) to 12,100 *tsubo* (47,831.30 square yards) according to the fertility of the soil. The tax on land belonging to a certain grade is calculated on the proportion of its area to the standard area of the same grade. The amount of tax to be levied on a standard area ranges from the maximum rate of eleven *yen* to the minimum rate of two *yen* according to transportation facilities, location, etc. There are seven different rates of the tax, and any one of them may be applied to any grade. The combination of six standards and seven rates makes 42 ways of taxation possible. This method is too complicated and troublesome, and, therefore, will be abolished as soon as all parts of the country are provided with cadastre books.

The urban land-tax is now levied on the basis of cadastre books at the rate of seven-thousandths of the land value.

The land-tax law provides that, if waste lands be brought under cultivation, such lands shall be exempted from taxation for ten years, and that the value of urban lands shall be revised every ten years.

10. Household Tax and Other Taxes.

The rural household-tax, urban building-tax, liquor-tax, tobacco-tax, and mining-tax are all on the increase as shown in the following table:—

Calculated on April 1, Each Year.

Description	Year			
	1916	1915	1914	1913
Household-Tax	802,591 ^{Yen}	793,427 ^{Yen}	777,000 ^{Yen}	756,331 ^{Yen}
Building-Tax.	235,770	229,401	206,355	154,757
Liquor-Tax	521,354	463,745	455,269	413,440
Tobacco-Tax	4,320	4,370	4,760	—
Mining-Tax	409,305	271,822	344,787	248,359

The rural household-tax is levied on all householders, whether occupying owned or rented dwelling-houses, in rural districts where the building-tax is not applied. The rate is 30 *sen* per year and is collected in two amounts: 15 *sen* in spring and 15 *sen* in autumn. An exemption from the levy is provided for those who are in extreme poverty or whose dwellings are wholly or partly damaged by calamity.

The urban building-tax was enacted in 1909, and is imposed on buildings in those cities, towns, or open ports designated by the Government-General. The rates vary according to the size and construction of the buildings.

The figures for the liquor-tax for 1916 in the above table give the sum calculated on May 1, 1916, according to the old liquor-tax law. The result of the enforcement of the new law, as mentioned in Section 6, can not be ascertained before the end of the first full year of its operation (August 31, 1917).

The tobacco-tax was formerly imposed on cultivators and dealers only, but, since the enforcement of the amended regulations in the fiscal year 1914, it is extended to manufacturers and consumers.

The mining-tax, according to the Korean Mining Law of 1909, used to be differently levied on mining lands, on mining products, and on placers. By the new Chosen Mining Ordinance enacted in April, 1916, the tax on placer is abolished, and placers are subjected equally with mines to the taxes on mining lands and on mining products. The new Ordinance recognizes, as the old Law did, the

acquired rights of those foreign miners who were granted concessions by the former Korean Government before the enactment of the old Mining Law. Therefore, the concessionaires of Suian, Kōshō, and Kōzan mines pay as before an annual land tax of 50 *sen* for each 1,000 *tsubo* of the land actually used for mining operations and a royalty of one per cent. of the value of the gross output of the mines; while Shōjō is subject to a royalty of twenty-five per cent. of the net profits and Unsan to an annual payment of 25,000 *yen*.

11. Customs Duties.

Owing to the depression in economic conditions since the outbreak of the World War, the imports of Chosen considerably decreased, and the Customs returns for 1914 and 1915 fell lower than the estimates. But, in the fiscal year under review, conditions improved and the Customs receipts amounted to over 5,000,000 *yen*, an excess of 1,300,000 *yen* over the estimates.

The following table shows the Customs receipts estimated and the actual receipts collected from imports and exports during the five years since 1912.

Description	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
Customs Duties Estimated	3,721,762 ^{Yen}	4,641,857 ^{Yen}	4,636,017 ^{Yen}	4,325,331 ^{Yen}	3,540,084 ^{Yen}
Actual Receipts . . .	5,031,546	4,416,234	3,893,064	4,806,673	4,712,124

12. Receipts from *Yoktun* Lands.

In the fiscal year 1916, some 1,200 *cho* of *Yoktun* lands, or leased State lands, was given to the Oriental Development Company in exchange, for military purposes, for certain land belonging to the Company. Besides, nearly 400 *cho* was transferred from private to official or public use, thus the total area of leased State lands, both rent-producing and free, was reduced to about 120,000 *cho*. The area of the different kinds of rented *Yoktun* lands and the receipts from them during the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Description	Area of Rented Lands					Total Receipts	Percentage of Receipts in Comparison with Estimates
	Paddy Land	Upland	Residential	Other Lands	Total		
1916 . .	39,639	45,368	3,239	19,265	107,511	1,489,876	98.5
1915 . .	40,645	45,420	3,125	18,828	108,017	1,474,315	98.6
1914 . .	40,919	46,116	3,157	16,991	107,183	1,549,266	97.8
1913 . .	42,037	47,774	3,212	13,983	107,008	1,171,304	99.2
1912 . .	51,407	62,710	3,748	15,766	133,632	1,255,409	98.4

13. Receipts from Revenue Stamps.

The minor taxes, registration fees, fines, and other receipts, collected by means of revenue stamps, number more than 50 in all. The receipts from revenue stamps are on the increase with the gradual advance in the general standard of living, in economic growth, and in legal transactions; especially so are the fees paid for registration or certification of real estate, so that the total returns from revenue stamps for the fiscal year under review amounted to 2,923,406 *yen*, showing an increase of nearly 820,000 *yen* over the receipts for the preceding year. This great increase was chiefly caused by the enforcement of the Amended Regulations for Registration and the Mining Ordinance, and to the increase occasioned in the area subject to the Registration Ordinance as a result of the progress made in the land survey.

14. Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties.

For the first time since the establishment of the Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen, the actual receipts in this category exceeded the estimates in the fiscal year 1916. The estimates were yearly on the increase, this year not being excepted, but there was a considerable increase in the actual receipts for this year over those for preceding years. In comparison with the year 1915, the increase amounted to over 3,648,000 *yen*, that is to say, an increase of more than 2,186,000 *yen* without taking into account the receipts from the Lumber Undertaking Station, which, owing to the abolition of the Special Account for that

Station, appeared as a new item in the Budget of the Special Account for the Government-General of Chosen for the year under review. The estimates for the coming year, and the estimates and receipts for this year, together with the receipts for the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—

Description	1917	1916		1915
	Estimated	Estimated	Received	Received
Waterworks	412,676 ^{Yen}	436,655 ^{Yen}	428,902 ^{Yen}	384,980 ^{Yen}
Sale of Text-Books	31,817	31,021	37,050	30,168
Printing Office	433,469	387,200	394,700	325,219
Ginseng Monopoly	1,817,060	1,698,050	1,740,631	1,396,685
Salt Manufacture	275,542	269,864	199,386	219,730
Weights and Measures	184,630	184,630	190,041	162,361
Forest Products	126,224	139,383	151,324	100,215
Heijō Coal Mine	1,705,220	1,460,960	1,420,502	1,611,249
Lumber Undertaking Station	1,774,915	1,362,501	1,461,590	—
Net Profit of Lumber Under- taking Station	—	—	—	177,289
Sale of Articles made by Con- victs	161,718	200,650	200,640	162,590
Post, Telegraphs, and Tele- phones	3,909,113	3,738,060	3,761,248	3,422,745
Railways	10,807,266	10,149,039	10,586,662	8,934,429
Fees for using State Properties	45,327	40,372	49,747	46,360
Total	21,684,977	20,098,385	23,622,423	16,974,021

15. Public Loans and Other Debts.

Public loans and other debts outstanding at the close of the fiscal year 1916, amounted to 78,687,280 *yen*. Of the total sum of 69,102,280 *yen* standing at the close of the preceding year, 1,000,500 *yen* was repaid during the year 1916, and new loans amounting to 10,585,000 *yen* were advanced by the Imperial Treasury for the construction of railways, improvement of highways, and harbour construction. The following are the particulars :—

Public Loans and Other Debts.

March 31, 1917.

Description	Amount	Interest	Date of Issue or Borrowing	Creditors	Outstanding Period	Date of Complete Redemption	
2nd Public Undertakings Loan . . . }	12,963,920	^{Yen} 6.571	December, 1908	Industrial Bank of Japan	10	December, 1933	
First Four per cent. Imperial Bonds }	1,052,650	4.	March, 1913		10	February, 1970	
Exchequer Bonds for Public Works . . . }	30,000,000	5.	April, 1913			December, 1917	
Public Works Loan .	1,500,000	6.	August, 1915	Bank of Chosen		The Loan can be reimbursed at any time within three years from the date when the arrangement was made.	
Public Works Loan .	6,000,000	6.1	March, 1916	Bank of Chosen			
Public Works Loan .	5,000,000	5.5	October, 1914	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.			
Public Works Loan .	2,640,871	5.5	March, 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.			
Public Works Loan .	3,000,000	5.5	August, 1915	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	2,500,000	5.5	October, 1915	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	311,012	5.5	November, 1915	Deposit Section of Finance Dept.			
Public Works Loan .	3,134,327	5.5	March, 1916	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	3,000,000	5.5	July, 1916	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	2,500,000	5.5	September, 1916	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	2,500,000	5.5	November, 1916	Imperial Treasury			
Public Works Loan .	2,585,000	5.5	March, 1917	Imperial Treasury			
Total . . .	78,887,280						

III. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

16. Ginseng Monopoly.†

Since improvement measures were enforced in the cultivation of ginseng in 1907, the Ginseng Monopoly has assumed brighter prospects. The area under cultivation and the amount of yield have yearly been on the increase. In comparison with the previous year, the area yielding five-year-old roots in the fiscal year 1916 increased by 56,000 *kan* (*kan*=*tsubo* approximately) and the yield increased by 63,000 *kin*. Along with the improvement in cultivation, particular care has been taken in collecting, selecting, and preparing the roots, and, consequently, the receipts from the sale of the products have been increasing year after year. The total sum obtained in 1916 was over 1,740,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 343,000 *yen* over the receipts in the preceding year. The particulars are given in the following table:—

Description Fiscal Year	Cultivation			Ginseng Roots			
	Number of Growers	Number of Plantations	Area of Plantations	Area Yielding Mature Roots	Quantity Purchased by Government	Amount Paid	Average Price per <i>kin</i>
1916	102	996	997,715 ^{Kan}	346,823 ^{Kan}	162,533 ^{Kin}	842,282 ^{Yen}	5.182 ^{Yen}
1915	109	977	1,038,769	290,519	99,303	477,892	4.812
1914	118	944	1,327,521	192,390	64,477	376,774	5.844
1913	147	970	1,497,458	120,941	53,100	271,705	5.117
1912	143	1,104	1,429,601	56,464	18,805	94,545	5.028
1911	183	916	837,906	14,345	7,719	36,760	4.762
1910	133	626	427,874	7,356	2,771	12,383	4.469
1909	102	278	197,357	22,514	7,903	31,910	4.038
1908	122	216	140,691	40,322	13,242	71,041	5.365

† Ginseng is a perennial plant belonging to the Araliaceae family. Medical ginseng is prepared from five-year-old roots by boiling and drying. The Chinese have been in the habit of using it as a

(Continued)

Description Fiscal Year	Prepared Ginseng				Revenue Obtained
	Quantity Prepared	Sold			
		Quantity	Value	Average Price per <i>kin</i>	
1916	<i>kin</i> 46,636	<i>kin</i> 32,476	<i>Yen</i> 1,719,512	<i>Yen</i> 57.947	<i>Yen</i> 1,740,631*
1915	27,322	26,092	1,386,306	53.131	1,396,685*
1914	17,700	20,768	1,265,767	60.948	1,275,733*
1913	17,122	9,552	700,209	73.305	710,570*
1912	5,886	4,645	379,561	81.714	393,661*
1911	2,299	1,657	119,459	72.093	121,484*
1910	894	2,623	175,868	67.048	175,876*
1909	2,394	4,148	267,691	64.535	267,691
1908	4,173	12,064	561,000	46.502	561,000

* Including sale of by-products.

17. Salt Manufacture.

The Government salt-pans for natural evaporation at Kworyōwan and Shuan, covering in all 1,030 *cho* (2,524.242 acres) have been in a position to furnish salt since 1913. As the basins are ripening and the work is improving, the annual production has been on the increase. Notwithstanding the rare unfavourable weather and the visit of a tidal wave at Shuan, which resulted in a decrease in production by 2,700,000 *kin*, the total amount of yield in the year under review reached 71,400,000 *kin*, showing an increase of

beverage and for medicinal purposes from time immemorial. Imports of this product from Chosen, Japan, America, and Manchuria into China reach a considerable amount every year. The so-called *Kōryūsan* (高麗參), the ginseng grown and manufactured around the town of Kaijō (*Songdo*), which was once the seat of the *Kōryū* Dynasty of Korea, is greatly to the taste of the Chinese, so that the best ginseng manufactured by the Government Monopoly commands a price of 150 *yen* per *kin* on an average, while that of American origin commands 20 *yen*, Manchurian 8 *yen*, and Japanese 5 *yen*. The peculiar climatic and soil conditions in the vicinity of Kaijō undoubtedly give rise to the unique qualities of *Kōryūsan*, just as the peculiar conditions in Formosa account for its production of the best quality of camphor in the world. The medicinal value of ginseng from a scientific point of view is often doubted, if not altogether denied, by European authorities. But eminent scientists and physicians in Japan, such as Prof. Sayeki, Dr. Asahina, and others, are now proving its positive value. The product prepared by the Government Monopoly is at present exclusively placed on the Chinese market.



Government Salt Manufacturing Station and Salt-Pans at Kwōryō-wan.

19,500,000 *kin* over the preceding year. The following table gives the area of the basins, their yield, and the receipts during the last eight years:—

Fiscal Year	Description	Area of Salt Basin	Quantity Produced	Quantity Sold	Value
		<i>Cho</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Kin</i>	<i>Yen</i>
1916.		1,031	71,374,773	44,358,942	197,706
1915.		1,030	51,845,469	52,675,850	222,868
1914.		1,030	48,728,298	36,455,948	104,171
1913.		1,030	42,486,863	15,712,078	63,104
1912.		952	14,981,946	11,322,715	73,758
1911.		577	4,510,425	3,384,676	18,382
1910.		89	996,223	1,026,427	4,609

The Government salt-pans, however, can not yet supply even one-half the demand for salt in the Peninsula, which is rapidly growing year after year on account of the development of the salt-curing industry and the increase in the use by the natives of evaporated salt. Besides, the Korean salt made by the old boiling method can not compete with the cheap Chinese salt imported, and the quantity produced is yearly decreasing. It is, therefore, necessary for Chosen to import a great amount of foreign salt. The total amount of imported salt in the fiscal year 1916 reached over 243,000,000 *kin*, valued at 1,096,000 *yen*, which shows an increase of 52,800,000 *kin*, valued at 244,000 *yen*, over the preceding year. Among the different kinds of imported salt, Chinese evaporated salt coming from Shantung led the rest in 1916, amounting to 126,000,000 *kin* in quantity.

18. Heijō Coal Mines.

The mining of anthracite coal dust along the River Daidō (*Tai-dong*) in the vicinity of Heijō (*Pyōng-yang*) was begun by the Government in 1907. The principal mining quarters then operated by the Coal Mining Station were in Jidō Ward and Kōbō Hill of Heijō Prefecture. After the completion of the extension of the Station in 1910, the annual output of these mines amounted to over 110,000 tons (50,000 tons in Jidō Ward and 60,000 tons in Kōbō Hill). In order to meet the increasing demand for this product, especially

after the outbreak of the World War, mining was started in four other quarters in September, 1914, and the total output for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to 176,000 tons. In accordance with the contract made between this Station and the Tokuyama Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station of the Imperial Navy, 135,000 tons were despatched to Tokuyama during the fiscal year 1916, while 10,200 tons were made into briquets by the Heijō Station, and some 3,000 tons were sold to the general public. The business done by the Heijō Coal Mining Station during the fiscal year 1916, as compared with preceding fiscal years, is as follows :—

Description Year	Output	Quantity		Receipts			Operating Expenses	Net Profit
		Sold		Sale of Coal	Other Sources	Total		
	Tons	Tons	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	
1916 . . .	176,206	151,883	1,406,978	13,524	1,420,502	1,189,370	231,132	
1915 . . .	188,078	177,012	1,608,681	2,567	1,611,248	1,252,387	358,861	
1914 . . .	151,410	142,295	1,292,957	6,971	1,299,928	1,034,492	265,436	
1913 . . .	110,951	102,070	864,007	1,314	865,322	755,644	109,578	
1912 . . .	122,414	105,052	898,839	1,087	899,926	819,479	80,477	
1911 . . .	110,108	99,856	813,662	867	814,529	733,814	80,715	
1910 . . .	100,173	99,466	761,045	923	761,968	731,134	30,834	

The capacity of the present plant at the Heijō Coal Mine is 100,000 tons per year, but, in order to meet the increasing demand of the Imperial Navy for Heijō anthracite coal and to supply the Chosen railways with a large amount of it, the Government-General has drawn up a plan to increase the capacity of the plant to 300,000 tons per year, as a three-year consecutive work beginning with 1917.

19. Lumber Undertaking Station.

The main business of the Lumber Undertaking Station at Shin-gishū is to utilize and improve the great forests covering an aggregate area of 2,200,000 *cho* (5,391,000 acres) extending along the upper reaches of the Ōryoku (*Yalu*) and Toman (*Tumen*) Rivers. The general investigation and survey of the forests in the upper reaches of the Toman River being completed by the year 1914, a similar work was started along the Yalu in 1915, and in 1916, the

forests in Kōshō and two other districts of North Heian Province, and in Kōzan and two other districts of South Kankyō Province, covering some 634,000 *cho*, were explored, while some were subjected to further investigation with the idea of the permanent preservation of them.

For the purpose of improving forests, the Station is conducting experiments in raising seedlings and in afforestation. During the year it formed an experimental garden in which 125 kinds of Japanese and foreign trees were planted.

In view of a decrease in the importation of timbers and a rapid increase in the demand for Government timbers, more trees were felled during the fiscal year 1916 than in the preceding year. The following table shows the contents of the trees felled, logs rafted, and logs arriving at the Station during the last seven years:—

Year	Description	Trees Felled	Logs Rafted	Logs arriving at Station	
				Contents	Value
1916		<i>Cubic Shaku</i> 4,139,364	<i>Cubic Shaku</i> 3,903,564	<i>Cubic Shaku</i> 3,035,436	<i>Yen</i> 579,505
1915		2,142,216	2,294,664	3,263,184	610,667
1914		2,950,824	2,396,268	1,070,376	214,654
1913		1,272,576	1,493,736	1,179,576	205,167
1912		1,226,904	1,588,236	1,749,588	353,620
1911		1,748,964	2,075,256	2,606,652	696,403
1910		1,704,432	1,502,604	2,131,800	562,455

The Station allows private individuals to fell trees and transport them under certain restrictions. During the fiscal year under review, trees felled by them for the use of the Station measured 75,600 cubic *shaku*, for which the Station paid 9,300 *yen*, and those felled by them for their own use measured 1,704,000 cubic *shaku*, for which they paid 34,000 *yen*.

Besides, the Station imported from the Chinese forests on the opposite bank of the *Yalu* 204,000 cubic *shaku* of lumber valued at 65,400 *yen*.

The Station is also operating a saw-mill at Shingishū near the mouth of the *Yalu*. In the year 1916–17 the mill was obliged to do night-work in order to meet the increasing demands. As may be seen from the following table, the sale of lumber increased, as compared with that of the previous year, 21 per cent. in prepared timbers, and 20.7 per cent. in logs.

Year	Lumber prepared in Mill		Receipts from Sales		
	Quantity Prepared	Quantity Sold	Prepared Lumber	Logs	Total
1916	<i>Cubic Shaku</i> 1,876,968	<i>Cubic Shaku</i> 1,893,096	<i>Yen</i> 1,023,158	<i>Yen</i> 420,538	<i>Yen</i> 1,443,696
1915	1,600,848	1,559,148	830,119	161,119	991,238
1914	1,010,376	982,572	582,937	268,957	851,894
1913	1,504,432	1,335,372	841,572	376,281	1,217,853
1912	1,154,028	1,249,044	798,629	497,866	1,295,995
1911	1,622,088	1,194,876	712,454	206,503	918,956
1910	1,575,384	1,446,684	994,028	151,333	1,145,361

It is the intention of the Station to employ as many Koreans as possible for the forest and mill works so as to afford them a chance of making a living, but the Station has still a large number of Chinese workmen doing such heavy or special work as few Koreans are fit for. The Japanese immigrants living along the *Yalu* River mostly engage in rafting, but, at the same time, they do farming and other side-works, and are bettering their condition. For their children, several schools have been established at the rafting stations. The number of working days of the labourers during the fiscal year 1916, as compared with preceding years, is as follows :—

Year	Number of Working Days according to Nationality of Employees			Total
	Japanese	Korean	Chinese	
1916	66,677	409,053	122,718	598,448
1915	84,490	326,607	136,867	547,964
1914	63,063	380,898	124,845	568,806
1913	44,060	121,629	98,168	263,857
1912	37,128	144,399	57,275	238,802
1911	70,927	172,781	99,803	343,511

The Special Account for the Lumber Undertaking Station was abolished at the end of the previous year, and from this year the Station Accounts are included in the Special Account for the Government-General. The total amount of receipts by the Station for

the fiscal year 1916 was 2,560,272 *yen*, and that of expenditure 2,044,754 *yen*, giving a net profit of 515,518 *yen*, which shows an increase of 338,228 *yen* over that for the preceding year.

20. Printing Office.

The Printing Office of the Government-General engages in printing the Official Gazette, the Annual Reports, other official reports, confidential documents, Laws and Regulations, the Chosen Monthly Bulletin, the reports of Railway and Communications Bureaus, text-books compiled by the Educational Bureau, calendars, bank-notes and fractional bills for the Bank of Chosen, shares of various banking corporations, tobacco seals, Pictorial Albums of Ancient Remains of Chosen, and other works not to be entrusted to private undertakings or requiring some special care in handling. It does not aim at making a profit and is satisfied with making both ends meet. The annual turn-out is valued approximately at 320,000 *yen* on the average. The particulars are given in the following table :—

Year	Description	Receipts	Business Expenditure	Coal Consumed	Employees		Number of Working Days
					Officials	Workmen	
1916		<i>Yen</i> 400,847	<i>Yen</i> 339,089	<i>Tons</i> 1,665	76	430	156,950
1915		326,780	304,703	1,543	77	404	147,864
1914		351,933	316,957	1,714	84	458	167,170
1913		320,689	334,710	2,188	89	465	169,725
1912		367,575	353,272	2,196	88	587	192,720
1911		369,839	337,931	2,228	85	559	169,209
1910							

IV. CURRENCY, BANKING, etc.

21. Economic Conditions.

Chosen being an agricultural country, its prosperity is largely dependent on the good returns of agricultural products. Through the various means of encouragement adopted by the Government-General, the products have immensely increased of late, especially those of rice, one of the chief staples of export. In the latter part of 1915, the exportation of rice to Japan* broke the record in Chosen, and resulted in an excess of export over import for that year.

As, however, the economic conditions of the Peninsula are greatly affected by the movement in, and varying quotations for, grain in Japan, and as there was an abundant supply and not much movement in rice in Japan from the early spring of 1916, the export of Chosen rice to the mother country for 1916 fell much lower than the estimate, though there was some increase in the export of it to China and Manchuria. Thus, from the beginning of the year, the money market proved dull, and the banks lowered their rate of interest on the first of March, in the endeavour to quicken the circulation of money in Chosen, but to no effect. The markets were only saved from falling into utter slackness by reason of new mines being started, and because of an increase in the production of tobacco and cocoons, and in the export of cow-hides and leather goods occasioned by the World War.

But, at harvest time, there was, in addition to an abundant crop, a gradual rise in the price of rice, and the money market resumed its activity in spite of a sudden slackness in dealings in rice toward the end of the year. The issue of bank-notes by the Bank of Chosen at the end of November amounted to 45,800,000 *yen*, and, at the end of December, the aggregate total of advances made by various banks to private persons increased by 8,720,000 *yen* over that of the preceding year, and that of deposits by 7,950,000 *yen*. The following table shows the aggregate of advances, deposits, and cash in hand at the end of each month of 1916 as compared with the preceding year:—

* The Customs tariff of Chosen, conventionally arranged with the Treaty Powers before annexation, is to remain in force for a period of ten years from 1910, and the trade with Japan for the time being is treated as though it were with a foreign country.

	Advances			Deposits	
	1916	1915	Comparison	1916	1915
January . . .	45,984,668 ^{Yen}	47,720,094 ^{Yen}	- 1,735,426 ^{Yen}	34,214,451 ^{Yen}	30,232,569 ^{Yen}
February . . .	47,082,473	46,588,062	+ 494,411	34,422,094	30,287,063
March	44,455,663	45,570,627	- 1,114,964	35,652,643	30,118,826
April	42,658,863	43,934,303	- 1,275,440	37,105,955	31,650,096
May	43,021,150	42,788,737	+ 232,413	38,271,869	32,406,760
June	42,060,008	41,554,728	+ 505,280	39,449,940	33,579,000
July	42,098,114	39,708,059	+ 2,390,055	40,072,343	33,211,621
August	42,519,957	39,252,443	+ 3,267,514	40,096,926	33,169,728
September . .	43,910,697	39,981,662	+ 3,929,035	39,971,472	33,519,807
October	46,823,467	40,861,872	+ 5,961,595	39,290,935	33,071,436
November . . .	55,051,719	44,838,568	+ 10,213,151	39,062,073	32,395,995
December . . .	56,064,401	47,340,905	+ 8,723,496	41,346,805	33,395,974

(Continued)

	Cash in Hand			
	Comparison	1916	1915	Comparison
January	+ 3,981,882 ^{Yen}	11,420,813 ^{Yen}	7,247,293 ^{Yen}	+ 4,146,520 ^{Yen}
February	+ 4,135,031	8,934,646	7,045,965	+ 1,888,682
March	+ 5,533,817	9,386,746	7,960,768	+ 1,425,978
April	+ 5,455,859	9,421,573	7,143,822	+ 2,277,751
May	+ 5,865,109	9,637,906	7,752,068	+ 1,885,838
June	+ 5,870,940	9,805,749	7,952,969	+ 1,852,780
July	+ 6,860,622	9,207,551	8,112,889	+ 1,094,662
August	+ 6,927,198	9,994,325	7,738,607	+ 2,255,718
September . . .	+ 6,451,665	10,334,556	7,942,481	+ 2,392,075
October	+ 6,219,499	11,593,153	8,371,241	+ 3,221,912
November . . .	+ 6,666,073	15,675,210	9,923,417	+ 5,751,793
December . . .	+ 7,950,831	17,378,744	11,879,529	+ 5,499,215

The rate of interest at the end of each term and the average rate per month for 1916, as compared with the average rate per month for preceding years, are shown in the following table:—

Description Year & Term		Deposits						Advances								
		Fixed Deposits (Annual Interest)			Current Deposits (Daily Interest)			Ordinary Loans (Daily Interest)			Current Loans (Daily Interest)			Bills Discounted (Daily Interest)		
		One Year	Six Months	Three Months	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate	Highest Rate	Lowest Rate	Common Rate
1916	June . . .	% 5.6	% 5.5	% 5.5	Sen 0.7	Sen 0.7	Se 0.7	Sen 3.9	Sen 3.0	Sen 3.4	Sen 3.8	Sen 3.1	Sen 3.6	Sen 3.7	Sen 3.0	Sen 3.4
	December . .	5.6	5.4	5.2	0.7	6.6	0.7	3.8	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.6	2.9	3.3
	Average per Month . .	5.7	5.5	5.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.9	3.0	3.4	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.0	3.3
1915	Average per Month . .	6.1	6.1	5.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.7	3.0	3.3	3.8	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.4
1914	Average per Month . .	6.3	6.2	5.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.4
1913	Average per Month . .	6.3	6.1	5.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.1	3.5
1912	Average per Month . .	6.0	5.5	4.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	5.1	2.5	3.6	4.8	2.6	3.6	4.6	2.7	3.5
1911	Average per Month . .	5.6	5.2	4.6	0.9	0.8	0.9	4.4	2.7	3.5	4.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	2.8	3.4

Among the various effects of the World War upon the economic circle of Chosen during the year under review, the most marked was the appreciation in prices, which raised the cost of living. At the same time, however, the War had a good effect on the trade and industry of the Peninsula. Owing to large orders from Asiatic Russia for rice and leather goods to meet the needs of the army, the trade with Vladivostok became very active. The rise in the price of metals stimulated the operating of mines, and this enlivened the circulation of money in mining districts. But, on the other hand, the War caused a shortage of bottoms in Chosen, and, as a result, great quantities of goods accumulated in all the markets toward the end of the year.

22. Money in Circulation.

Since October, 1910, the Government-General has been withdrawing from the market the subsidiary coins issued by the former Korean Government, with the object of making the currency system of the Peninsula the same as that of Japan. At the end of December, 1916, some 1,900,000 *yen* of them was still in circulation, but statistics show that they have been yearly decreasing in amount. On the other hand, the circulation of Japanese subsidiary coins and

the bank-notes of the Bank of Chosen is rapidly increasing. The bank-notes of the Nippon Ginko (The Bank of Japan) are mostly retained by the Bank of Chosen as reserve, and those circulating in the Peninsula are comparatively few. Further details of the money circulation in Chosen are shown in the following table:—

Money in Circulation

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Coins issued by		Bank-Notes issued by		Total
	Imperial Government*	Ex-Korean Government×	Bank of Chosen‡	Bank of Japan△	
1916 . . .	Yen 5,357,767	Yen 1,913,320	Yen 46,627,080	Yen 132,619	Yen 54,030,786
1915 . . .	5,368,368	2,028,848	34,387,520	88,991	41,873,727
1914 . . .	4,849,660	2,318,233	21,850,370	106,561	29,124,824
1913 . . .	4,326,206	3,020,124	25,693,260	111,961	33,151,551
1912 . . .	4,395,088	3,998,036	25,550,400	141,440	34,084,964
1911 . . .	3,209,088	4,947,826	25,006,540	410,704	33,574,153
1910 . . .	277,846	8,215,795	20,163,900	275,630	28,933,171

* Total minus reserve of Bank of Chosen.

× Amount of issue minus that of withdrawal.

‡ Amount of issue.

△ Minus reserve of Bank of Chosen.

23. Development of Banking Facilities.

The money market of Chosen is, at present, operated by one central bank with 12 branches, 12 ordinary banks with 20 branches, 13 branches of 3 commercial banks in Japan, 6 agricultural and industrial banks with 38 branches, 250 banking associations, and the banking department of the Oriental Development Company, which has its main office and 10 branches in Chosen. As the central bank, the Bank of Chosen is authorized to issue bank-notes, and, besides doing ordinary banking business, it provides the ordinary banks with funds whenever financial aid is required by them. The Oriental Development Company and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks coöperate in such a way that the Banking Department of the former aids the latter by subscribing for their debentures, while the latter act as agents for the former, in addition to their proper business. The same is the case with the relation between the Agricul-

tural and Industrial Banks and the People's Banking Associations ; the former supply the latter with funds when needed, and the latter act as agents for the former in paying advances and receiving deposits.

Owing to the rapid improvement in the economic conditions of Chosen since the annexation in 1910, these banking institutions have steadily been growing. In 1910, the number of their offices, exclusive of the People's Banking Associations, was only 72, but, at the end of December, 1916, it had increased to 125, including 12 branches outside Chosen, and the number of People's Banking Associations had increased from 130 to 250. The issue of bank-notes by the Bank of Chosen rose from 20,160,000 *yen* to 46,620,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 130 per cent. in seven years. The amount of working funds increased from 63,600,000 *yen* to 150,400,000 *yen*, or by 130 per cent., that of the balance of deposits from 18,840,000 *yen* to 61,940,000 *yen*, or by 220 per cent., and that of advances from 44,210,000 *yen* to 96,960,000 *yen*, or by 120 per cent. Further details of each kind of bank are given in the following sections.

24. Government Aid to and Supervision of Banking Institutions.

The economic conditions of Chosen being rather primitive, it would have been very difficult to conduct the banking business successfully without special aid from the Government. Therefore, since the Protectorate régime, the Government has been assisting the business by advancing funds, taking shares, lending warehouses, or granting subsidies. It has provided the Kanjō Bank with a fund of 50,000 *yen*, and it has not only provided the Bank of Chosen, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and the Chosen Commercial Bank with funds amounting to 1,200,000 *yen*, 1,459,980 *yen*, and 281,496 *yen* respectively, but has taken shares in them to the value of 3,000,000 *yen*, 329,960 *yen*, and 133,950 *yen* respectively. These banks are relieved for fixed periods from payment of dividends on the shares thus taken by the Government. Moreover, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, the Kanjō Bank, and the Chosen Commercial Bank are permitted the use of some Government warehouses free of charge.

The People's Banking Associations also obtain the advancement of funds, as well as subsidies toward their expenses, and when neces-

Bank-Notes
of
Bank of Chosen



There are four kinds of bank-notes issued by the Bank of Chosen, namely, one-yen, five-yen, ten-yen, and one-hundred-yen notes. The face and back of two of them are here illustrated.

sary, they get subsidies for building warehouses. The Government, however, intends gradually to cease subsidizing well-established Associations, so that they may finally run their business independently of such aid. The total of the funds advanced by the Government to the Associations during the last seven years amounts to 2,500,000 *yen*, that of subsidies toward their expenses to 1,657,295 *yen*, and that of subsidies for building warehouses to 75,500 *yen*.

The supervision of the banking business is done in accordance with the laws and regulations enacted to that end. As the Agricultural and Industrial Banks need, by reason of their nature, special care in supervision, the Government has, in addition to the Bank Ordinance, issued special regulations concerning them. The People's Banking Associations are jointly represented by their respective presidents and managers. Presidents are elected from among the members, but the Associations must obtain the sanction of the Provincial Governors for their appointment. The managers are appointed, one for each Association, by the Governor-General.

25. Bank of Chosen.

Along with the considerable growth in the economic circle of the Peninsula, the business of the Bank of Chosen, acting as the central bank of the country, has also exceedingly expanded during the past few years. The business conducted by its principal branches in Tōkyō, Ōsaka, Antung, Mukden, Dairen, and Changchun being well managed, they have rendered great services in strengthening the financial and economic relations of the Peninsula with Japan and Manchuria. As the business of the branches in Manchuria proved to be very beneficial for the development of trade between Chosen and Manchuria, the Government authorized, during the fiscal year under review, the establishment of new offices in Harbin, Yingkow, Kirin, and Chientao. It also authorized the establishment of another new office in Kōbe in order to facilitate the exchange coöperation between Japan and Manchuria. To meet the pressing necessity due to the expansion of its business, the Bank of Chosen was authorized in February, 1917, to double its capital which stood at 10,000,000 *yen*. The general features of the Bank at the end of December, each year, are shown in the following table:—

Business of Bank of Chosen

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	Number of Branches	Capital		Government Aid			Reserve Fund
			Authorized	Paid-Up	Value of Shares Taken	Advances Made	Subsidies Granted	
			Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1916	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 12	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	—	518,000
1915	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 6	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	—	378,500
1914	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 6	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	—	240,000
1913	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 6	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	—	134,000
1912	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 2	10,000,000	7,500,000	2,250,000	1,200,000	—	53,523
1911	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 2	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	1,210,000	10,170	34,653
1910	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	12 2	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	1,220,000	50,652	7,150

(Continued)

Year	Ordinary Deposits	Debts	Loans to Government	Ordinary Loans	Bills Dis-counted	Profit		Rate of Divi- dend		
						First Term	Second Term	1st	2nd	
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	%	%	
1916	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	17,288,088 17,655,424	3,000,000	7,500,000	15,301,081 5,501,220	12,802,394 15,750,120	503,747	592,099	7	7
1915	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	15,781,898 2,806,703	3,000,000	7,500,000	6,560,398 2,544,590	10,436,473 10,107,489	463,921	447,151	7	7
1914	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	16,055,199 1,543,304	4,952,600	7,500,000	6,998,905 1,862,906	11,128,628 3,464,206	399,328	413,312	7	7
1913	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	18,650,873 2,150,957	3,000,000	7,500,000	6,760,156 1,006,105	11,585,419 4,157,310	223,084	247,393	6	6
1912	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	13,244,707 925,171	3,000,000	10,094,677	6,042,289 142,150	7,871,431 1,431,656	150,527	205,405	6	6
1911	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	5,965,463 1,072,818	2,000,000	4,594,677	4,384,805 50,812	4,757,684 910,445	73,829	135,171	6	6
1910	{ In Chosen . . . Outside Chosen	5,470,415 490,226	—	7,329,355	2,469,480 72,939	2,889,166 1,839,927	26,240	39,858	6	6

One of the defects of the economic circle in Manchuria was the scarcity of reliable insurance agencies, so the Manchurian branch offices of the Bank of Chosen were authorized in October, 1916, to act as agents for sound insurance companies.

The issue of bank-notes by the Bank of Chosen has been increasing year by year. Towards the end of 1916, the maximum of the

issue reached 46,840,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 12,460,000 *yen* over that of the preceding year. In Manchuria, where the circulation of Japanese subsidiary coins is very difficult on account of the variety of Chinese and Russian coins in use, the Bank was authorized in July, 1916, to issue fractional notes, which amounted to 106,000 *yen* at the end of December, 1916. The following table shows the issue of the bank-notes during several years past at the end of December, each year:—

Issue of Bank-Notes.*

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Specie Reserve	Security Reserve	Total
1916	17,261,540 ^{Yen}	29,365,540 ^{Yen}	46,627,080 ^{Yen}
1915	11,600,540	22,786,980	34,387,520
1914	7,453,300	14,397,070	21,850,370
1913	8,922,950	16,770,310	25,693,260
1912	8,766,620	16,783,780	25,550,400
1911	8,836,990	16,169,550	25,006,540
1910	7,025,750	13,138,150	20,163,900
1909	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700
1908	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900
1907	4,582,506	8,222,794	12,805,300

* Fractional notes are not included.

26. Clearing Houses.

Accompanying the economic and financial growth in Chosen, the use of bills of exchange in trading circles increased year by year. In order, therefore, to facilitate commercial transactions, as well as to prevent abuse from an indiscriminate issue of bills, a Clearing House was first established in Keijō in July, 1910, and, later on, in Fusan and Jinsen. The bills, cheques, and other commercial notes dealt with at the Clearing Houses are yearly on the increase in number as well as in amount, as shown in the following table:—

Description Year	Number of Clearing Houses	Number of Cheques and Bills	Amount of Exchange	Balance of Exchange
1916. . . .	3	569,034	132,927,190	32,525,982
1915. . . .	3	468,010	98,748,528	25,103,076
1914. . . .	3	434,198	90,833,160	24,849,620
1913. . . .	3	407,426	101,280,071	26,401,473
1912. . . .	3	331,939	98,488,617	26,331,476
1911. . . .	3	247,924	72,555,541	24,590,823
1910. . . .	1	59,416	20,489,581	7,649,447

27. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

The proper function of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks in Chosen is to furnish funds for agricultural and industrial purposes. But, in view of the economic conditions of the Peninsula, they have from the beginning been authorized to conduct, in addition to their special banking functions, those functions appertaining to an ordinary bank, and have been under special Government protection in order to secure the successful development of their business. The amendment of the Regulations for Special Banks in 1914, however, has put a restriction on their auxiliary business with the idea of causing them gradually to revert to their proper status as special banks. At the same time, the amendment has established closer and more definite connection between them and the Oriental Development Company on the one hand, and the People's Banking Associations on the other, so that the funds for agricultural and industrial purposes may be furnished more easily and extensively. During the year 1916, the Government sanctioned the establishment of three new branches, one of which was opened to business in the same year. The general conditions of these banks for several years past, as they existed at the end of December, each year, are shown in the following table:—

Statistics of Agricultural and Industrial Banks

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Number of Banks		Capital		Government Aid		Debentures Issued
	Main Offices	Branch or Detached Offices	Authorized	Paid-Up	Value of Shares Taken	Advances Made	
1916 . . .	6	38	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	1,739,000
1915 . . .	6	37	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	2,319,500
1914 . . .	6	37	2,600,000	1,469,890	329,960	1,459,980	2,910,000
1913 . . .	6	36	2,600,000	1,467,945	329,960	1,466,980	2,990,000
1912 . . .	6	36	2,400,000	1,348,710	329,960	1,479,980	1,780,000
1911 . . .	6	30	1,200,000	818,575	329,960	1,134,680	1,870,000
1910 . . .	6	27	1,200,000	555,250	329,960	1,134,680	960,000

(Continued)

Year	Reserve Fund	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Advances	Balance of Bills Discounted	Net Profit or Loss (-)	
					First Term	Second Term
1916 . . .	499,025	8,017,121	8,414,043	4,299,337	60,766	73,471
1915 . . .	487,031	6,456,378	8,112,521	3,350,259	- 224	31,333
1914 . . .	486,682	4,718,821	8,028,558	3,523,090	74,073	51,336
1913 . . .	479,339	4,599,926	6,280,105	5,303,517	105,850	109,799
1912 . . .	386,277	4,469,654	4,910,556	5,546,204	95,681	98,345
1911 . . .	185,338	4,100,099	3,706,272	4,803,183	36,769	86,847
1910 . . .	144,925	3,205,389	2,886,854	3,457,870	29,416	53,910

The funds for agricultural and industrial enterprises furnished by these banks are either long-term loans on an easy reimbursement scale at a low rate of interest, or loans repayable at fixed periods. The agricultural and industrial methods of the natives being still rather primitive, the call for loans did not at first amount to any considerable sum, but has steadily increased of late, money being needed for the purpose of irrigation, civil engineering, and other agricultural undertakings, as shown in the following table:—

Advances made by Agricultural and Industrial Banks.
End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	Authorized Advances							
		Loans to be repaid by Annual Instalments			Loans to be repaid at Fixed Periods			Others	Total
		Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Other Purposes	Agricultural Purposes	Industrial Purposes	Other Purposes		
1916		Yen 1,755,321	Yen 196,061	Yen 37,167	Yen 985,353	Yen 194,817	Yen 6,350	Yen 1,243,784	Yen 4,418,853
1915		1,798,089	170,117	181,920	1,035,554	298,631	10,364	753,339	4,249,014
1914		1,774,121	281,744	242,216	1,217,777	343,110	23,000	362,184	4,244,152
1913		1,476,331	273,747	211,337	519,420	286,528	4,600	—	2,771,963
1912		1,212,403	143,361	230,604	172,711	329,550	15,400	—	2,104,029

(Continued)

Year	Description	Auxiliary Advances				Grand Total
		Ordinary Loans	Bills	Balance over-drawn in Current Deposits for Commercial Purposes	Total	
			Discounted			
1916		Yen 4,215,543	Yen 3,791,852	Yen 287,718	Yen 8,295,113	Yen 12,713,966
1915		3,920,423	2,992,711	301,602	7,214,736	11,462,750
1914		3,404,678	3,387,373	518,225	7,310,276	11,554,428
1913		3,165,703	5,303,516	352,427	8,821,646	11,593,609
1912		2,668,140	5,546,202	137,478	8,351,820	10,435,849

28. "Chihō Kin-yū Kumiai."

(People's Banking Associations)

Since the "Chihō Kin-yū Kumiai" or the People's Banking Associations were first organized in 1907 as auxiliary organs to the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, their number has yearly been increasing, and, at the end of December, 1916, they numbered 250, showing an increase of 10 Associations over those for the preceding year. The aim of the Associations is to facilitate the circulation of money, and thereby encourage agricultural improvement among small farmers in the interior; and the functions of the Associations are to accommodate their members with small amounts of funds for agricultural and industrial enterprises, to do consignment sale of products on behalf of their members, effect joint purchase of agricultural implements and manure for their use, and to do similar other works cal-

culated to benefit them. As capital funds, the Government advanced 10,000 *yen* to each Association. The business is conducted under a manager appointed to each Association by the Governor-General, and his salary and travelling allowances are met by the Government. By the new regulations of 1914, members are required to contribute ten *yen* per share to the capital funds of their Association, thereby acquiring the right to the dividend if any be declared, and the Associations are allowed to receive deposits from their members, and, if they conduct a sound business, from the general public also. The membership hitherto limited to native farmers has now been extended to Japanese farmers. A marked increase in members during the year under review proves that the idea of the association has permeated among the people. The following are the particulars:—

End of Each Fiscal Year.

Description	Year						
	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Number of Associations . . .	250	240	227	208	188	152	117
Number of Members . . .	94,668	65,742	60,322	80,193	67,497	52,371	43,747
Capital advanced by Government	Yen 2,495,000	Yen 2,395,000	Yen 2,265,000	Yen 2,080,000	Yen 1,880,000	Yen 1,520,000	Yen 1,170,000
Capital contributed by Members	Yen 1,064,680	Yen 786,808	Yen 694,300	—	—	—	—
Reserve Fund	Yen 583,649	Yen 529,684	Yen 491,289	Yen 396,330	Yen 275,108	Yen 159,044	Yen 59,785
Balance of Deposits . . .	Yen 458,304	Yen 294,363	Yen 108,521	—	—	—	—
Balance of Advances . . .	Yen 2,818,829	Yen 2,127,646	Yen 2,147,278	Yen 2,158,195	Yen 1,716,697	Yen 1,182,932	Yen 762,816
Net Profits	Yen 126,746	Yen 56,200	Yen 43,433	Yen 91,683	Yen 116,897	Yen 114,339	Yen 102,215
Amount of Joint Purchase .	Yen 12,011	Yen 17,747	Yen 96,967	Yen 99,731	Yen 49,920	Yen 47,307	Yen 12,982
Amount of Consignment Sale	Yen 312,133	Yen 220,402	Yen 563,532	Yen 922,849	Yen 366,281	Yen 136,020	Yen 45,640
Number of Warehouses lent by Government	205	203	195	178	127	76	41

29. Ordinary Banks.

Ordinary banks in Chosen used to be classified into three kinds, namely, those maintained by Japanese, those by Koreans, and those jointly managed by Japanese and Koreans. But the economic relations between Japanese and Koreans growing closer and more complicated, this demarcation became unpractical, except in the case of the Kanjō Bank which is conducted exclusively by natives under

Government special protection, and of banks in Japan with branches or detached offices in Chosen. The general business conditions of ordinary banks existing at the end of December, 1916, as compared with preceding years, are given below:—

End of December, Each Year.

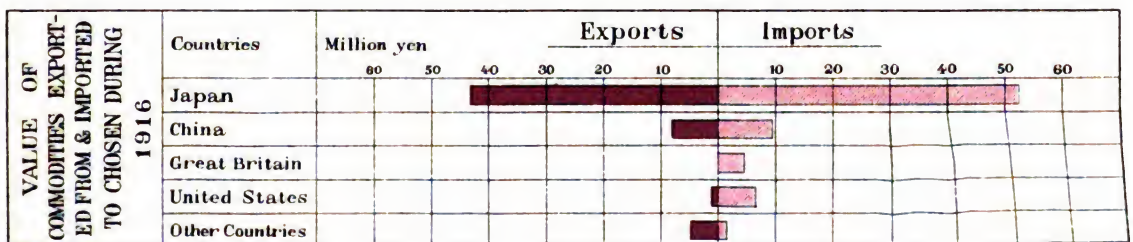
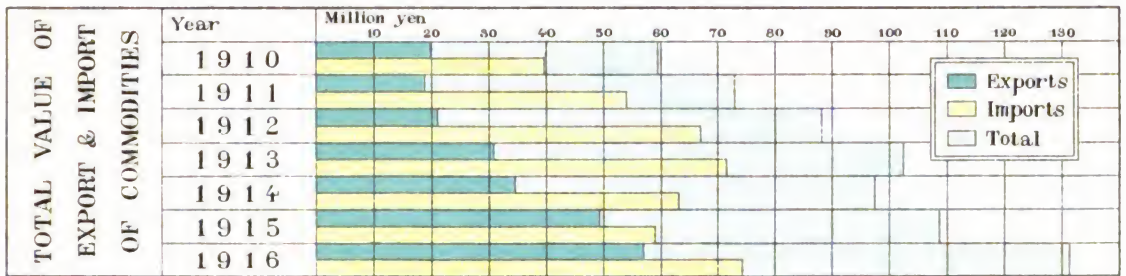
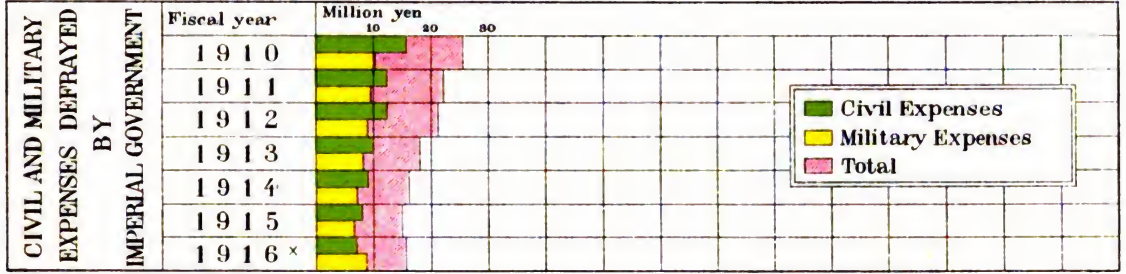
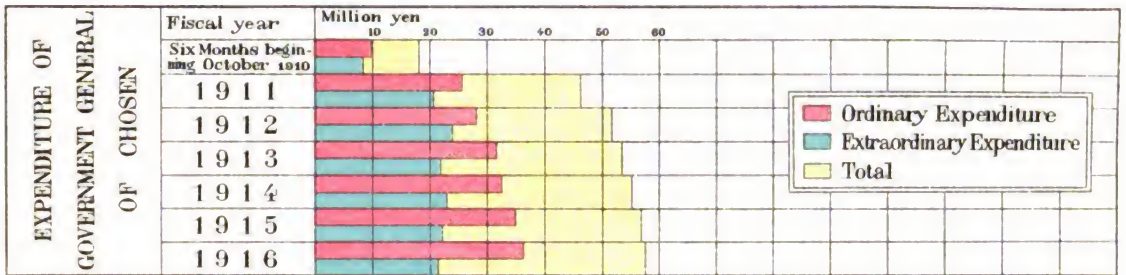
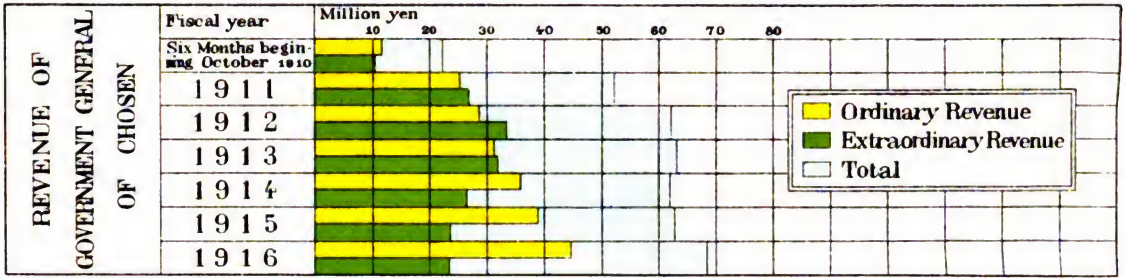
Year	Description		Number of Banks		Capital			Government Aid	
	Main Offices	Branch Offices	Authorized	Paid-up	Funds provided for Chosen Branch Offices by Main Offices in Japan	Value of Shares taken	Loans		
1916	Banks with Main Offices in Japan . . .		(3)	13	(30,700,000)	(22,637,500)	2,700,000	—	—
	Banks established in Chosen . . .		12	20	7,576,000	3,376,000	—	133,950	331,496
Total . . .		12	33	7,576,000	3,376,000	2,700,000	133,950	331,496	
1915	11	29	7,290,000	3,315,000	3,700,000	133,950	349,538		
1914	11	28	7,290,000	3,315,000	3,600,000	133,950	337,578		
1913	11	28	7,290,000	3,171,250	3,650,000	133,950	385,618		
1912	7	28	4,990,000	2,352,500	3,650,000	133,950	541,696		
1911	4	23	4,050,000	1,172,815	3,650,000	298,130	265,097		
1910	4	20	1,350,000	375,000	3,650,000	298,130	280,097		

(Continued)

Year	Description	Reserve Fund	Deposits	Ordinary Loans	Profits		
					First Term	Second Term	
1916	Banks with Main Offices in Japan . . .		—	12,575,180	12,813,191	155,558	153,059
	Banks established in Chosen . . .		607,205	5,990,439	8,476,346	155,280	163,382
Total . . .		607,205	18,565,619	21,289,537	310,838	316,441	
1915	560,015	13,338,514	18,881,555	307,937	292,424		
1914	485,860	11,546,517	17,830,979	393,401	343,152		
1913	419,883	11,186,062	18,545,057	334,645	389,314		
1912	261,229	10,123,395	16,681,135	273,195	328,124		
1911	143,750	9,544,082	13,038,370	265,787	246,770		
1910	214,530	9,679,766	11,287,228	150,050	242,177		

Note: Figures in brackets are not included in the total.

DIAGRAMS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE ETC



V. FOREIGN TRADE.

30. Customs Administration.

Through the enactment of the Chosen Customs Ordinance and various Regulations, the Customs Administration of Chosen has been simplified and systematized to a great extent during the last six years. But, in observance of the declaration of the Japanese Government at the time of annexation, the Government-General has not yet attempted any radical change in the Customs tariff of Chosen. It is, therefore, necessary that the tariff should be thoroughly revised at the close of the stated period of ten years. In preparation for taking that step, the Government-General established in March, 1917, a Tariff Investigation Committee, composed of competent officials in the several Government offices concerned. Keeping in touch with the work of the Economic Investigation Committee and the Temporary Investigation Bureau of the Financial Department of the Home Government, the newly organized Committee is making a systematic study of those financial, economic, and commercial conditions of the world having a bearing upon the Customs Administration of Chosen.

Accompanying the enactment of the Liquor Tax Law in September, 1916, the Customs Regulations were slightly modified so that the collection of the consumption tax or payment of the bounty upon imported or exported liquors and manufactured tobacco might be exclusively effected through the Customs.

A modification in the items of specific duty upon the frontier imports was made by the Decree of February 22, 1917, and has been in force since the first of April following.

As to restriction in the export of industrial materials, the Government-General has been keeping pace with the Home Government. In April, 1916, tungsten and molybdenum were added to the Restriction List which at first consisted of phosphorus and 22 other articles. Since February, 1917, the restriction regulations have been applied to the re-exportation of bonded goods.

31. Foreign Trade for 1916.

The foreign trade of Chosen, including its trade with Japan,

made for itself a record in 1916 as shown in the following table of comparison.

Foreign Trade in Chosen*

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	Exports	Imports	Total	Percentage in Comparison with Total for 1906	Excess of Imports
		<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>		<i>Yen</i>
1916		56,801,934	74,456,805	131,258,739	335	17,654,871
1915		49,492,325	59,199,357	108,691,682	277	9,707,032
1914		34,388,787	63,231,461	97,620,248	249	28,842,674
1913		30,878,944	71,580,247	102,459,191	261	40,701,303
1912		20,985,617	67,115,447	88,101,064	225	46,129,830
1911		18,856,955	54,087,682	72,944,637	186	35,230,727
1910		19,913,843	39,782,756	59,696,599	152	19,868,913
1909		16,248,888	56,648,770	62,897,658	135	20,399,882
1908		14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	141	26,912,213
1907		16,983,936	41,611,520	58,595,466	149	24,627,594

Note: This table does not include the imports and exports of specie and bullion. If these are taken into account, the total foreign trade for 1916 reached 149,015,508 *yen*, and the excess of imports sank as low as 3,169,932 *yen*.

As may be calculated from the above table, the exports for 1916 increased 15 per cent. on those for the preceding year, and the imports 26 per cent., making an increase of 21 per cent. in the total. The augmentation of exports was chiefly due to the expansion of industries in Chosen, especially mining and manufacturing, while there were also other causes affecting it, namely, large orders for War provisions, recovery of activity in the Chinese markets, a sudden rise in the price of silver, an increase in the value of exports as a result of the general rise in the prices of commodities, etc. The augmentation of imports may be attributed to the following six causes:— (1) the import trade for the previous year was unusually dull on account of the general economic depression, thus making the comparison of it with the import trade for 1916 more conspicuous, (2) the purchasing power of the people of Chosen greatly increased during the year owing to the rise in the price of rice, activity in export trade, and other economic conditions, (3) the shortage of bottoms was gradually made good in 1916, (4) increase in importation of machinery, building materials, and materials for manufacture by reason of expansion in various industries, (5) augmentation of the

* See Note on Page 28

value of imports in consequence of the general rise in prices, and (6) a great amount of anticipatory importation.

The considerable increase in the unfavourable balance of trade for the year under review, as compared with the previous year, is to be taken as an abnormal phenomenon in the general tendency of the foreign trade of Chosen toward equilibrium in imports and exports, for, in the previous year, the amount of imports was, as mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, exceptionally small, while, in this year, the exportation of rice decreased by 5,000,000 *yen*, owing to the bad crop of the previous year and to the shortage of bottoms at the time of shipment.

32. Trade with Different Countries.

In the foreign trade of Chosen for 1916, Japan leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 72.8 per cent. in the total trade of 131,258,739 *yen*, about 70.5 per cent. in that of imports, and about 75.6 per cent. in exports. Among the other countries, China stands first both in exports and imports, and next comes the United States in imports with Asiatic Russia in exports. Details are given in the following table :—

Country	Year	1916	1915	1914	Percentage		
					1916	1915	1914
Japan . . .	Exports	42,964,072	40,900,829	28,587,019	75.6	82.6	83.2
	Imports	52,459,319	41,535,102	39,046,962	70.5	70.6	61.7
	Total	95,423,391	82,435,391	67,633,981	72.8	75.9	69.3
China . . .	Exports	8,061,828	5,599,280	4,518,021	14.2	11.3	13.1
	Imports	9,565,355	8,022,188	7,760,901	12.9	13.5	12.3
	Total	17,627,183	13,621,468	12,278,922	13.3	12.5	12.6
Asiatic Russia	Exports	4,715,333	2,903,641	1,109,054	8.3	5.9	3.2
	Imports	170,658	107,106	102,545	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Total	4,885,991	3,010,747	1,211,599	1.2	2.8	1.2
British India	Exports	66	94	9	—	—	—
	Imports	230,135	99,288	507,375	0.3	2.0	0.8
	Total	230,201	99,382	507,384	0.2	0.1	0.5

(Continued)

Country	1916	1915	1914	Percentage			
				1916	1915	1914	
French Indo-China	Exports Yen 8	Yen —	Yen 2	—	—	—	
	Imports	10,850	42,608	402,932	—	0.1	0.6
	Total	10,858	42,608	402,932	—	—	0.4
Siam	Exports	30	300	5	—	—	—
	Imports	31,163	221,047	1,836,941	—	0.6	2.9
	Total	31,193	221,347	1,836,946	—	0.2	1.9
Great Britain	Exports	66,968	12,185	43,240	0.1	—	0.1
	Imports	4,592,967	4,279,512	5,434,130	6.2	7.2	8.6
	Total	4,659,935	4,291,697	5,477,370	3.6	4.2	5.6
United States	Exports	963,653	32,323	92,370	1.7	0.1	0.3
	Imports	6,551,944	3,933,840	6,127,043	8.8	6.6	9.7
	Total	7,515,597	3,966,163	6,219,413	5.7	3.6	6.4
Other Countries	Exports	29,976	43,673	35,553	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Imports	844,414	958,666	1,094,841	1.1	1.3	1.7
	Total	874,390	1,002,339	1,130,394	0.7	0.7	1.2
Total	Exports	56,801,934	49,482,325	34,388,787	100	100	100
	Imports	74,456,805	59,199,357	63,231,461	100	100	100
	Total	131,259,739	108,691,682	97,620,248	100	100	100

The increases in exports to China and to Asiatic Russia were due to the rise in the price of silver and the recovery of the market in China, and to the frequent large orders for leather goods and rice from Asiatic Russia.

Owing to the War, the trade with European countries, both in imports and exports, decreased, as compared with the previous year, with the exception of that of Great Britain, the imports and exports of which, though less in quantity, increased in value through the rise in prices.

Considerable decreases shown in imports from French Indo-China and Siam were due to the fact that the importation of rice from these countries ceased owing to greater use at home of the native product.

In filling the void caused by the non-arrival of European arti-

cles, great quantities of kerosene, machinery, leather, iron and steel, explosives, etc., were imported from the United States in 1916, which resulted in an increase of more than 2,600,000 *yen* in the imports from that country over those for the preceding year.

33. Foreign Trade of Open Ports.

The amounts of exports and imports for 1916 according to ports, compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table:—

Name of Port	Exports			Imports
	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (—)	1916
Jinsen	7,138,966 ^{Yen}	8,131,133 ^{Yen}	—992,167 ^{Yen}	17,394,041 ^{Yen}
Fusan	21,068,822	17,899,157	3,169,665	16,834,747
Genzan	4,374,490	3,439,533	934,957	4,244,386
Chinnampo	8,232,221	4,987,048	3,245,173	● 3,844,185
Keijō*	2,234,822	1,040,005	1,194,817	14,763,556
Kunsan	5,359,530	7,288,737	—1,929,207	2,291,589
Mokpo	3,093,035	2,967,853	125,182	1,803,264
Taikyū*	226,139	391,891	165,752	2,536,456
Masan & Chinkai×	275,949	236,877	39,072	966,459
Seishin	551,246	181,439	369,807	2,474,268
Jōshin	827,226	502,597	324,629	920,643
Shingishū & Ryūgampo . .	2,967,721	2,006,183	961,538	3,145,513
Heijō*	451,767	419,872	31,895	3,232,698
Total	56,801,934	49,492,325	7,309,609	74,458,805

* Goods can pass entry at Keijō, Taikyū, and Heijō, where branch offices of the Jinsen, Fusan, and Chinnampo Customs are respectively situated.

× Open to Japanese vessels under certain restrictions.

(Continued)

Name of Port	Imports		Total		
	1915	Increase or Decrease (-)	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (-)
Jinsen	12,833,422	4,560,619	24,533,007	20,964,555	3,568,452
Fusan	14,355,834	2,478,913	37,903,569	32,254,991	5,648,578
Genzan	3,308,256	936,130	8,618,876	6,747,789	1,871,087
Chinnampo	2,545,216	1,298,969	12,076,406	7,532,284	4,544,142
Keijō*	11,445,365	3,318,191	16,998,378	12,485,370	4,513,008
Kunsan	2,292,919	-1,330	7,651,119	9,581,656	-1,930,537
Mokpo	1,558,234	250,030	4,901,299	4,526,087	375,212
Taikyū*	1,650,857	885,599	2,762,595	2,042,748	719,847
Masan & Chinkai ×	917,088	49,371	1,242,408	1,153,965	88,443
Seishin	2,056,410	417,858	3,025,514	2,237,849	787,665
Jōshin	568,346	352,297	1,747,869	1,070,943	676,926
Shingishū & Ryū- gampo	3,113,256	32,257	6,113,234	5,118,439	993,795
Heijō*	2,554,154	678,544	3,884,465	2,974,028	710,439
Total	59,199,357	15,257,448	131,258,739	108,691,682	22,567,057

Jinsen (Chemulpo) was, for a long time, the most important port in the foreign trade of the Peninsula. But, in recent years, the foreign trade of Fusan has increased so much that the exports there have exceeded those at Jinsen every year since 1908, and the imports did so in 1914 and 1915. To-day, Fusan leads in exports all other ports, which follow in the order here given: Chinnampo, Jinsen, Kunsan, Genzan, Mokpo, Shingishū including Ryūgampo, Keijō, Jōshin, Heijō, Masan including Chinkai, and Taikyū. In the import trade, Jinsen comes first and is followed by Fusan, Keijō, Genzan, Chinnampo, Heijō, Shingishū, Kunsan, Seishin, Taikyū, Mokpo, Masampo, and Jōshin.

34. Specie and Bullion.

In 1916, the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 16,120,000 *yen*, and the imports to 1,635,000 *yen*, showing an excess of 14,484,000 *yen* in exports. Details are given in the following table:—

Description	Exports			Imports
	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (—)	1916
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold Coin.	—	—	—	—
Gold Bullion	15,623,797	11,366,587	4,257,210	1,196,892
Silver Coin	465,921	392,950	72,971	342,621
Silver Bullion	31,136	4,627	26,509	96,602
Total.	16,120,854	11,764,164	4,356,690	1,635,915

(Continued)

Description	Imports		Total		
	1915	Increase or Decrease (—)	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (—)
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Gold Coin. . .	—	—	—	—	—
Gold Bullion .	147,339	1,049,353	16,820,489	11,513,926	5,306,563
Silver Coin . .	589,404	—246,783	808,542	982,354	—173,812
Silver Bullion .	76,621	19,981	127,738	81,248	46,490
Total. . .	813,364	822,551	17,756,769	12,577,528	5,179,241

The increase in both exports and imports of specie and bullion is largely due to that in Gold Bullion. Gold mining operations have grown rapidly since the preceding year, and alluvial mining was favoured by fine weather. Importation of gold bullion by the Bank of Chosen from Manchuria, and its subsequent exportation to Japan amounted to over 1,137,000 *yen*.

35. Shipping.

Vessels engaged in foreign trade, entering the open ports of Chosen during the year 1916, numbered 11,578, inclusive of steamers, sail-

ing ships, and junks. Their aggregate tonnage amounted to 3,147,394 tons, of which 98 per cent. was Japanese vessels. Owing to the World War, European steamers entered still less frequently than in the preceding year, and the larger Japanese steamers were withdrawn and replaced by much smaller steamers. The following table gives a comparison of the number and tonnage of vessels entering the open ports of Chosen in 1915 and 1916.

	Number of Vessels			Tonnage		
	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (-) as against 1915	1916	1915	Increase or Decrease (-) as against 1915
Steamers	3,884	4,397	-513	3,008,046	3,843,633	-835,587
Sailing Vessels*	7,694	5,945	1,749	139,348	128,169	11,179
Total	11,578	10,342	1,236	3,147,394	3,971,802	-824,408

* Including Junks.

The decrease in the number and tonnage of steamers was due to the universal shortage of bottoms, while the increase in that of sailing vessels was due to increase in Chinese junks importing Chinese salt.

36. Frontier and Transit Trade.

The frontier trade in 1916 amounted to 1,016,000 *yen* in exports and 712,000 *yen* in imports, showing an excess of 303,000 *yen* in exports. In comparison with the preceding year, the exports increased by 288,000 *yen* and imports by 198,000 *yen*.

Of transit goods, those consigned from Japan to Manchuria amounted to 24,757,000 *yen*, being an increase of 11,662,000 *yen*, as compared with the preceding year, and those consigned from Manchuria to Japan to 3,328,000 *yen*, an increase of 205,000 *yen*. Transit goods consigned to Chien-tao (間島) and Hun-chyun (輝春) amounted to 823,000 *yen*, an increase of 327,000 *yen*, while those consigned from Chien-tao and Hun-chyun to Japan amounted to only 98,000 *yen*.

As the Keijō-Genzan Line was made a bonded road in August, 1916, there was some activity in transit goods consigned from Shantung (山東), China, to Vladivostok via Jinsen-Keijō-Genzan, but it only amounted to 35,000 *yen*.

VI. TRAFFIC AND COMMUNICATIONS.

37. Railway Traffic.

The total length of railway lines open to traffic at the end of the fiscal year 1916 measured 1,066 miles, showing an increase of 59.6 miles as compared with the preceding year. The total traffic receipts for the year, increasing by 1,360,000 *yen*, amounted to 8,680,000 *yen*. The following table shows the transportation traffic conducted during the seven years elapsing since the annexation :—

Year	Description	Length of Lines open to Traffic	Total Train Mileage	Total Number of Passengers	Total Weight of Luggage	Total Weight of Freight
1916		1,066	3,964,409	5,288,871	18,604,892	1,896,888
1915		1,006	3,544,297	5,040,471	16,394,608	1,656,640
1914		994	3,461,716	4,768,251	14,547,076	1,386,614
1913		970	3,570,366	4,995,441	13,659,700	1,388,915
1912		837	3,015,987	4,399,022	11,684,452	1,105,362
1911		767	2,307,667	2,429,687	10,326,418	1,063,111
1910		674	2,102,122	2,024,490	9,057,591	888,723

(Continued)

Year	Description	Total Receipts			Average Receipts per Day per Mile		
		From Passengers	From Freight	Total	From Passengers	From Freight	Total
1916		4,325,502	4,355,333	8,680,835	11.48	11.55	23.02
1915		3,961,593	3,562,200	7,317,793	10.81	9.15	19.95
1914		3,660,814	2,756,666	6,417,480	10.18	7.66	17.83
1913		3,815,806	2,354,042	6,349,848	11.49	7.62	19.09
1912		3,545,225	2,281,743	5,823,968	12.10	7.84	19.86
1911		2,714,684	2,207,870	4,922,554	10.46	8.51	18.87
1910		2,349,344	1,994,877	4,344,221	9.87	8.33	18.15

The receipts from passengers were somewhat handicapped during the first half of the year under review by storms and floods, and by the prevalence of cholera, but the general economic activities and the increasing business transactions between Japan and Chosen-Manchuria overcame the difficulty and brought about an upward result. The prolongation and expansion of the World War caused, on the one hand, a prosperity in industry and commerce, and, on the other, a shortage in bottoms, both of which favoured the railway traffic in Chosen. Moreover good crops of rice, beans, and other grains throughout the country, and the rise in prices at the time of shipment affected the railway traffic to a great extent. In comparison with the preceding year, the average receipts per day per mile from passengers increased by 67 *sen*, and that from freight by 2.40 *yen*.

Among the new undertakings in railway business, C. O. D. regulations for freight were enacted in October, 1916, and in the same month delivery offices were newly established in Keijō, Fusan, Jinsen, Taikyū, and Heijō for express service of luggage and goods.

The railway hotels are doing good business. Their receipts for the year under review amounted to 110,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 2,000 *yen* as against the preceding year, the receipts for which broke the record on account of the Industrial Exhibition held in Keijō in that year.

With regard to railway accounts, the total receipts for 1916-17 amounted to 10,586,000 *yen*, an increase of 18.5 per cent. as compared with the figures for the preceding fiscal year; while the total expenses incurred amounted to 7,950,000 *yen*, an increase of 11.1 per cent. Thus the net profit amounted to 2,636,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 48.2 per cent. as against the preceding year.

The capital account of the Chosen railways at the end of March, 1917, amounted to 146,725,000 *yen*, of which 7,705,000 *yen* was added during the year. The profits on the total capital for the year represented 7.2 per cent., an increase of 0.8 per cent. upon the preceding year.

38. Railway Construction.

The work of laying a new railway through the north-eastern provinces of the Peninsula has been successfully and continuously

carried on since 1914. In the fiscal year 1916, the Bunsen-Eikō section in the south (21.4 miles) and the Seishin-Sōhei section in the north (32.2 miles) were completed, and the former was opened to traffic in September, and the latter in November. Survey of the Eikō-Kankō section (46.3 miles), started in April, 1916, was completed in February, 1917. The Sōhei-Kwainai section is now in course of construction.

The entire system of the Chosen Railways now under operation, amounting to 1,066 miles in length, embraces one trunk line starting from Fusan, the nearest port to Japan, and connecting with the Manchuria railway at its terminus on the Chinese frontier, and several branch lines reaching important sea-ports, viz., Jinsen, Kunsan, Mokpo, Masampo, Chinnampo, and Genzan with partial extension through the north-eastern provinces. The improvement of these lines, such as lessening grades and curves, has been steadily carried on as heretofore.

The sum apportioned for railway construction and improvement works for the fiscal year 1916 was 8,390,000 *yen*, and the balance carried over from the preceding year was 50,000 *yen*, making the total allotment for the year 8,440,000 *yen*. The total expenditure amounted to 7,434,000 *yen*, leaving a balance of 1,006,000 *yen* to be carried over to the next fiscal year.

39. Tramways and Light Railways.

For the sake of the development of communication and transportation facilities in country districts, the Government encourages private enterprise in the laying and operating of tramways and light railways, to the latter of which the Government grants certain subsidies according to the regulations concerned.

The total length of tramways and light railways open to traffic at the end of the fiscal year 1916 measured 84.4 miles, the construction of which cost 3,883,000 *yen*. Besides the above, there is a manual tramway of 75 miles in North Kankyō Province which belongs to the Accounts Department of the Resident Army.

General Features of Tramways and Light Railway Business.

End of Fiscal Year 1916.

Description	Number of Concerns		Length of Track		Capital		
	Opened	Unopened	Opened	Unopened	Authorized	Paid-up	
Government Enterprise	Manual Tramway .	1	—	<i>Miles</i> 4.3	—	<i>Yen</i> 7,012	<i>Yen</i> 7,012
	Military Manual Tramway Open to Public Traffic.	1	—	75.0	—	17,051	17,051
Private Enterprises	Electric Car . . .	2	—	26.1	3.1	9,000,000	7,350,000
	Light Railway . .	4	—	43.9	115.0	1,350,000	1,211,456
	Manual Tramway .	3	1	10.1	16.5	46,500	46,500

(Continued)

Description	Number of Passengers	Freight and Luggage	Traffic Accounts			
			Total Receipts	Total Expenditure	Net Profit or Loss (—)	
Government Enterprise	Manual Tramway.	10,614	<i>Dai</i> 215	<i>Yen</i> 3,425	<i>Yen</i> 4,039	<i>Yen</i> — 614
	Military Manual Tramway Open to Public Traffic.	89,195	<i>Tons</i> 26,647	231,250	216,019	15,231
Private Enterprises	Electric Car . . .	13,822,979*	<i>Ryo</i> 3,299	456,089	210,704	245,385
	Light Railway . .	1,350,572	<i>Tons</i> 3,227	105,382	79,344	26,038
	Manual Tramway.	90,367	32,050	11,094	11,678	— 584

* On passenger sections.

40. Navigation.

For the Peninsula, which has a lengthy coast-line and numerous navigable streams, marine and river transportation is very important, and certain regular navigation services ought to be maintained even though a State subsidy be necessary. Accordingly many contract services of navigation along the coast and rivers have been entered into during several years past. With the growth of the trade with Asiatic Russia, especially since the outbreak of the World War, a contract service between Genzan and Vladivostok was



Horse-Shoe Curve of Railway at Mosan Pass.

A unique feature of the Seishin-Kwainei Line,
North Kankyō Province.

Radius, 13 chains.
Grade, 1 in 80.
7 tunnels in 4.7 miles,
between Sohyō and Zenkyōri Stations.

entered into in 1915. The number of ships engaged in these services and the ports of call during 1916 were almost the same as in the preceding year. Details of the contract services are given in the following table :—

Contract Services of Navigation.

End of Fiscal Year.

Description	Number of Navigation Routes	Number of Ships	Tonnage	Number of Ports of Call	Mileage of Routes (Round)	Number of Voyages
1916 {	Ocean	1	1	9	2,006	34
	Coasting	11	22	140	6,342	1,681
	River	2	134	47	1,023	451
Total	14	157	9,144	196	9,371	2,166
1915	14	158	10,137	193	8,706	2,094
1914	14	156	5,786	157	6,750	2,407
1913	13	25	5,228	124	5,920	2,154

(Continued)

Description	Aggregate Length of Navigation	Freight	Number of Passengers	Number of Mail Bags	Amount Subsidized
1916 {	Ocean	39,943	14,616	14,346	103,712
	Coasting	232,526	199,674	194,714	431,121
	River	14,390	5,808	4,338	29,744
Total	691,520	286,859	220,098	213,398	564,577
1915	665,978	197,066	172,758	179,313	521,063
1914	546,218	160,539	178,246	176,586	336,964
1913	494,304	99,106	146,017	159,356	342,602

Besides the contract services, 19 lines of coasting and river navigation, and 5 lines from Chosen to Japan and from Japan to Chosen and thence to foreign countries were operated by various proprietors.

The total number of ships in Chosen at the end of the fiscal year 1916 was 5,491, of which 154 were steamers. In comparison with the preceding year, steamers increased in number by 16 and

sailing vessels by 656. The aggregate tonnage was 96,761 tons, of which 40,627 tons was in steamers and 55,834 tons in sailing vessels. The increase in the tonnage during the year under review as against the preceding year was 9,587 tons.

In May, 1916, a new regulation for issuing "Certificate of Service to Able Seamen" was promulgated, so that the seamen of a vessel from Chosen entering American ports can now obtain the one issued according to the American marine law. In July following, another new regulation for the issuing of Panama and Suez Canal Tonnage Certificates was issued for those desiring to obtain the certificates of measurement or tonnage of vessels according to the "Regulations of Measurement of Vessels for the Panama Canal" issued by the American Government, and to the "Navigation Rules" issued by the Suez Canal Company.

41. Seamen's Inquiry Court.

The establishment of a Seamen's Inquiry Court, together with the promulgation of the Regulations for Seamen and Disciplinary Regulations for Seamen, in June, 1914, has undoubtedly acted favourably in regard to the prevention of shipwrecks and other maritime casualties. But, along with increase in navigation, the frequency of incidents of some sort or other is unavoidable. Among the registered vessels, 5 steamers and 3 sailing ships foundered, and 74 steamers and 4 sailing ships were damaged during the fiscal year under review.

The total number of cases dealt with by the secretary of the Bureau (acting as procurator) during the year was 67, of which 64 were new and 3 were carried over from the preceding year. Most of the cases were of collision or stranding of vessels and damages to the engines. Of the above 67 cases, 18 were proceeded against, 37 were dropped or prosecution stayed, and 12 are under investigation. The total number of cases tried during the year was 24, including 6 from the preceding year, and, as the result of trial, 8 cases were sentenced to suspension of licence, 7 to reprimand, 1 received pardon, and 7 were discharged, while the remaining one is under investigation.

42. Communications Service.

The Communications service of Chosen has yearly been extended

and improved along with the development of rural districts. In the year under review, ordinary mails and parcels were dealt with at 10 new offices, money orders and savings banks at 11 offices, telegrams at 20 offices, and telephone communication was opened at 18 offices. The proportion of communication facilities to area or population of Chosen is as follows :— in postal service, one office for every 27.06 square *ri*, or for every 31,893 inhabitants ; in telegraphic service, one office for every 23.23 square *ri*, or for every 27,382 inhabitants ; and in telephonic service, one office for every 27.64 square *ri*, or for every 32,580 inhabitants.

The growth of these communication facilities for several years past can be seen in the following table :—

Number of Communications Offices, classified according to nature of business.

End of each Fiscal Year.

Fiscal Year	Description	Ordinary Mail	Parcels	Money Orders & Savings Banks	Telegrams			Telephones		Treasury Accounts
					In Japanese	In Western Languages	In Korean	Exchange & Communication	Communication	
1916 . . .		526	526	526	610	526	518	45	467	454
1915 . . .		516	516	515	590	510	503	45	449	444
1914 . . .		515	515	514	537	460	453	45	396	443
1913 . . .		500	500	499	510	434	427	45	366	431
1912 . . .		485	485	484	440	373	366	45	300	417
1911 . . .		465	465	463	370	303	303	43	235	396
1910 . . .		447	338	334	309	250	248	32	185	271

The ordinary receipts from the communications services, excluding revenue stamp receipts, for 1916–17 amounted to 3,761,000 *yen*, and the ordinary expenditure to 3,169,000 *yen*, giving a balance of 591,000 *yen*. This balance not only shows an increase of over 248,000 *yen* (72 per cent.) as against the preceding year, but an excess of 392,000 *yen* in ordinary receipts over the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. This is the second time in the history of the communications service in Chosen that the ordinary receipts have exceeded the sum of the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. The details are given below :—

Accounts for Communications Services.

Fiscal Year	Description	Ordinary Revenue *	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus Revenue	Percentage of Ordinary Expenditure against Ordinary Revenue	Extraordinary Expenditure	Excess or Deficit (-) of Revenue
		Yen	Yen	Yen	%	Yen	Yen
1916		3,761,248	3,169,490	591,758	84	198,796	392,962
1915		3,422,745	3,079,593	343,152	90	360,412	- 17,260
1914		3,149,588	2,939,372	210,216	93	273,627	- 63,411
1913		3,135,867	2,725,135	410,732	87	392,954	17,773
1912		2,963,107	2,592,335	370,772	87	488,460	-117,688
1911		2,593,316	2,285,124	308,192	88	488,182	-179,990
1910		2,518,045	2,278,075	239,970	90	295,672	- 55,702

* Receipts from Revenue Stamps excluded.

The general business conducted by the post office has been improved along with the development of traffic by railways, light railways, and automobiles. Since April, 1916, new regulations have been enacted with regard to money orders, State bonds, enemy mails, etc. The general features of the postal services for the fiscal year 1916 are shown in the following table :—

Fiscal Year	Description	Ordinary Mails		Parcels	
		Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered
1916		89,773,425	97,374,005	1,316,635	1,594,678
1915		84,885,240	92,930,881	1,204,392	1,473,509
1914		77,419,936	85,923,089	1,099,473	1,375,483
1913		72,074,036	81,339,549	1,098,726	1,386,610
1912		61,725,019	71,739,771	982,578	1,351,692
1911		54,209,410	63,421,597	787,236	1,116,352
1910		47,083,570	53,181,471	661,625	928,097
1909		40,722,812	43,277,820	489,173	750,967
1908		35,659,758	37,614,979	362,768	601,765

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Money Orders		Post Office Savings Banks	
	Issued	Paid	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposits
1916.	44,109,833 ^{Yen}	37,530,655 ^{Yen}	1,069,312	10,188,415 ^{Yen}
1915.	37,615,876	30,322,509	870,751	8,045,266
1914.	32,879,780	25,808,761	720,167	6,359,620
1913.	34,212,909	27,169,046	641,173	5,692,059
1912.	34,476,868	27,021,423	437,518	5,083,735
1911.	32,296,380	25,499,505	223,599	4,365,996
1910.	30,349,872	23,390,642	138,986	3,206,465
1909.	24,534,299	18,848,875	106,644	2,331,663
1908.	22,607,990	16,120,371	80,587	1,675,658

In the accounts for *Furikae Chokin* (Postal Cheque and Transfer Service), 46,950,000 *yen* was received, and 46,750,000 *yen* paid out during the fiscal year 1916. In comparison with the preceding year, the receipts increased by 13,060,000 *yen*, and the payments by 13,040,000 *yen*.

Korean appreciation of the post-office savings banks is steadily growing. At the end of the fiscal year under review, the number of Korean depositors reached 827,215, showing an increase of 177,687 as against the preceding year, and their deposits aggregated 1,893,801 *yen*, showing an increase of 423,118 *yen*. In comparison with those of the Japanese inhabitants, the amount of their deposits is still quite small, hardly reaching a quarter of the former, but the average amount of deposits is on the increase year after year; this year being 2.29 *yen* per depositor.

The telegraphic service was expanded by opening business at 21 new and important places, and by constructing 18 new lines. Telegraphic communication between Chosen and the Yapp Islands, enemy territory in the South Seas, now occupied by Japan has been open to the public since July 7, 1916. Regulations for furnishing telegraphic information of the weather were enacted on January, 1917, for the convenience of those engaging in navigation, marine transportation, or fishing. The progress made in the telegraphic and telephonic services for several years past is tabulated below :—

Telegraphs.

End of Fiscal Year.

Description Fiscal Year	Telegraphs		Messages			Receipts <i>Yen</i>
	Length of Lines <i>Ri</i>	Length of Wires <i>Ri</i>	Sent	Received	In Transit	
1916	1,993	5,795	2,743,597	2,697,648	4,429,801	736,497
1915	1,955	5,495	2,372,605	2,319,088	3,884,968	640,936
1914	1,748	4,733	2,258,123	2,222,679	3,621,147	596,959
1913	1,684	4,538	2,251,329	2,201,685	8,406,819	606,155
1912	1,532	3,900	2,314,990	2,247,080	3,303,046	655,216
1911	1,407	3,392	2,201,085	2,132,547	3,101,373	596,692
1910	1,389	3,172	2,059,648	2,008,920	3,058,667	625,073

Telephones.

Description Fiscal Year	Telephone Lines		Number of Users	Number of Public Telephone Boxes	Number of Communications	Receipts <i>Yen</i>
	Length of Lines <i>Ri</i>	Length of Wires <i>Ri</i>				
1916	1,189	8,794	10,023	54	39,565,070	1,032,886
1915	1,146	8,579	9,659	54	39,344,905	964,237
1914	1,094	8,129	9,503	54	38,522,333	934,875
1913	1,050	7,584	9,469	54	38,652,324	927,360
1912	1,022	7,258	8,961	47	36,417,940	850,514
1911	1,012	6,412	8,024	35	29,146,674	713,847
1910	124	4,148	6,448	30	21,260,918	578,909

43. Observatory.

Meteorological observation in the Peninsula is carried on by a Meteorological Observatory, 11 branch observatories, and 174 entrusted stations. The observation points are still too few in number, considering the area of the Peninsula which covers 14,000 square *ri*, extending about 10 degrees north from the 33rd degree of latitude, and about 6 degrees east from the 124th degree of longitude, and therefore new stations are being established every year. Some of them make simple observations in temperature, moisture,

wind, rainfall, etc., and others simply measure the rainfall. Some of them are entrusted to local governments, and others to gendarmerie stations, model farms, etc. The duties of the Meteorological Observatory and its branches are to make observations on the weather, time, earthquakes, and earth-tremors, to compile the calendar, to exchange meteorological telegrams, and to issue meteorological reports and storm warnings. The meteorological reports based upon the results of observation at 6 a. m. used to be issued at 3 p. m., but, since January, 1917, the time of issuing the reports has been changed to 5 p. m., so that the results of observation at noon, as well as those in the morning, can be taken into account.

Earthquakes occur in Chosen very seldom, and those that do occur are but slight. But the equipments of the observatories having been improved, the number of earthquakes recorded is yearly increasing. During the fiscal year 1916, Omori's seismometers at Kunsan and Ryūgampo each recorded one earthquake, and those at Jinsen recorded 43 unnoticed earthquakes, of which 9 had their centres in Chosen, and 34 in some far distant place.

44. Light-Houses, etc.

Light-houses and other navigation signals newly established during this fiscal year numbered 5, making the total 228 as shown in the following table:—

Year	Description	Night Signals					Day Signals				Fog Signals		Total
		Light-houses	Post Lights	Leading Light	Leading Beacons	Lighted Buoys	Buoys	Beacons	Land Marks	Leading Marks	Fog Horns	Fog Guns	
1916	East Coast .	12	1	—	6	—	3	—	—	—	5	—	27
	West Coast .	30	—	—	6	10	62	18	—	32	7	2	167
	South Coast .	14	—	1	4	5	3	3	—	—	3	1	34
	Total	56	1	1	16	15	68	21	—	32	15	3	228
1915 . . .		53	1	1	15	15	68	21	—	32	15	2	223
1914 . . .		52	1	1	14	13	67	21	—	32	15	2	218
1913 . . .		50	1	1	14	12	68	11	—	41	15	2	215
1912 . . .		47	1	1	13	11	66	13	—	40	15	2	209
1911 . . .		45	2	1	13	8	66	12	—	36	15	2	200
1910 . . .		40	2	1	8	6	54	11	13	22	14	2	173

Ships passing these navigation signals during the year under review numbered 75,422, being a decrease of 14,653 as compared with the preceding year. Of this number, 714 were men-of-war, 47,353 steamers, 27,338 sailing vessels, and 17 could not be classified by reason of distance, etc. The average number per month was 6,285.

45. Electric Undertakings.

At the end of the fiscal year 1916, the promoters of electric undertakings numbered 21, of which 18 (4 unopened) were companies or branch offices of companies supplying electric power, one was an individual concern for the supply of power, and two were branch offices of companies supplying power and operating electric cars. Their authorized capital aggregated 12,055,000 *yen*, and their paid-up capital 8,751,150 *yen*. Of the power produced by them 6,475 k.w. was generated by steam, 1,603 k.w. by gas, and 125 k.w. by water; the total power aggregating 8,203 k.w.

On account of the recent rise in the price of kerosene, the users of electric light are increasing in number, and electric undertakings are doing good business. In addition to the above-mentioned public undertakings, those for private use, including those for Government Offices, numbered 32, the motor power of which aggregated 14,849 k.w. at the end of March, 1917.

VII. CIVIL ENGINEERING WORKS.

46. Road Construction.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the Government-General and Local Governments are coöperating in road construction side by side. The execution of the first programme for the projected network of State highways has been going on since 1911. The programme is a seven-year consecutive work in the construction of 34 State roads of the first and second class, measuring 685 *ri*, in improving 4 streets in the city of Keijō, and in building an iron bridge across the Kan-kō (River *Han*), at a cost of 10,000,000 *yen*. The allotment for the fiscal year 1916 for the execution of the programme was 1,370,000 *yen*, and the balance remaining from the preceding year was 85,306 *yen*, making a total of 1,455,306 *yen*. The expenditure for the year amounted to 1,388,194 *yen*, the balance of 37,112 *yen* being carried forward to the following year. The total expenditure from the beginning of the work of the programme till the end of March, 1917, amounted to 9,102,880 *yen*, and the total length of completed State roads reached 637 *ri*. Street improvement in Keijō, as part of the programme, was completed in 1912, and 53 per cent. of the work on Kan-kō Bridge had been completed by the end of the fiscal year under review.

The participation of Provincial Governments in constructing those designated State roads of the first and second class not included in the first programme of the Government-General was to be carried out with an annual subsidy of 300,000 *yen* for three years from 1914, but, in the fiscal year 1916 the work was partly held over on account of financial stringency, and the grant of the subsidy was somewhat modified. A subsidy of 200,000 *yen* was granted as against 325,000 *yen* required for the reconstruction of 50 *ri* of designated State roads, and another subsidy of 100,000 *yen* was granted as against 131,150 *yen* required for the repair and maintenance of 1,028 *ri* of first and second class roads already completed, the deficit being met by the Provincial Governments. The total length of roads included in the projected network of State roads and constructed by the Provincial Governments since 1910, measured 475 *ri*. Other State roads, constructed with money defrayed from Local Expenses Funds, and by means of contributed labour, or *corvée*

(*Puyok* 賦役*) and approximating to the reconstruction standard set forth by the Government-General, measured 1,192 *ri*, inclusive of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class roads.

The following table shows the general features of road construction according to the projected network of highways.

Network of Roads.

End of March, 1917.

Description of Road	Width	Number of Roads	Length								
			Completed					Uncompleted			Grand Total
			Before Annexation	Part of First Programme of Gov't-Gen.	By Provincial Governments		Total	Part of First Programme of Gov't-Gen.	Others	Total	
					With Subsidy	With Local Funds & Contributed Labour					
Class I . . .	4	17	80.5	264.0	79.5	217.2	641.2	—	128.0	128.0	769.2
Class II . . .	3	79	118.8	373.3	284.5	364.3	1,140.9	30.1	1,186.8	1,216.9	2,327.7
Class III . . .	2	419	7.1	—	111.2	611.3	729.6	—	2,110.2	2,110.2	2,839.8
Total . . .		515	206.4	637.3	475.2	1,192.8	2,511.7	30.1	3,425.0	3,455.1	5,936.7

* The custom of *Puyok* (賦役), contribution of labour for road construction or other public works, has been in existence for ages past, but, in the course of time, it became greatly abused, and most of the *yangban*, the literati, and influential people secured exemption from the service. At present the burden is equally distributed, though allowing those not capable of contributing labour to liquidate the demand on them by the payment of its equivalent in money.

47. Street Improvement.

Street improvement in cities and towns is carried out either by the Government-General or by the Provincial Governments. The improvement works in the cities of Keijō and Chinkai are undertaken by the former. In Keijō, street improvement was started about the time of annexation, and in 1911 and 1912, streets reaching a total length of 1,700 *ken*, and varying in width from 12 *ken* to 19 *ken*, were constructed with 710,000 *yen* defrayed from the amount allotted to the first programme for the projected network of State highways. But, Keijō being the metropolis of the Peninsula, and making rapid progress on account of the increasing number of its Japanese inhabitants, the Government-General deemed it necessary to make a radical improvement throughout the city, and drew up a plan, independent of the programme for road construction, of a seven-year consecutive work, at an estimate of 2,300,000 *yen* as the first part of the city reconstruction. This plan has been in the course of

execution since 1913, and, by the end of the fiscal year 1916, an aggregate length of 4,024 *ken* of new streets with varying width of from 4 *ken* to 15 *ken* had been completed at a cost of 1,281,600 *yen*. When the execution of the first plan is completed in 1919, a second plan will be drawn up for further improvement of the city.

In Chinkai, the naval port in Chosen, the street improvement, including waterworks, was commenced in 1912 as a six-year consecutive work at an estimate of 318,000 *yen*. By the end of March, 1916, the total expenditure amounted to 237,959 *yen* and about 80 per cent. of the work had been done.

In provincial cities and towns, the street improvement is carried out by the Provincial Governments under approval of the Government-General, with Government subsidies or with local funds and contributed labour.* During the year under review, Government approval for this purpose was given to Zenshū, Taikyū, Seishin, Kaijō, Reishū, and Shōshū. The four-year consecutive work in Heijō was completed in March, 1917. The total expenditure for the work amounted to 264,000 *yen*, one half of which was subsidized by the Government-General.

48. Harbour Improvement.

Of the harbour improvement, started in 1911 as a six-year consecutive work and later modified into a nine-year consecutive work at an estimate of 9,831,829 *yen*, the works in Chinnampo and Heijō, as stated in the previous Annual Report, were completed in 1915, according to the original plan.

In Fusan, dredging was completed by the end of the fiscal year under review. The total area of the dredged parts of the harbour reached 258,000 *tsubo*, and the volume of earth removed 282,000 cubic *ken*. The construction of the second iron wharf, sheds, and warehouses, reclamation work and building of a wall and breakwater, extension of the connecting railways, etc., are all but completed.

In Jinsen, the construction of a wet dock has greatly advanced, about 90 per cent. of the lock-gates being completed. The dredging of the fairways has been done up to 78 per cent. of the whole, the construction of land arrangements finished up to 68 per cent., and two training walls of an aggregate length of 333 *ken* have been com-

* See foot-note under Section 46.

pleted. On the whole, the improvement work of Jinsen Harbour has steadily progressed to the extent of 83 per cent. of the plan.

In Genzan, the work is still at the beginning. Reclamation, dredging, wall construction, setting of caissons, construction of a break-water, road construction, and preparatory work for the construction of a wooden wharf, taken all together, show a development of about 30 per cent. of the whole.

The total estimated expenditure for harbour improvement for the fiscal year 1916 was 1,383,347 *yen*, including a balance of 208,347 *yen* brought forward from the preceding year, and the actual expenses amounted to 812,666 *yen*. The aggregate actual cost of the work from 1911 to the end of the fiscal year under review amounted to 7,645,298 *yen*.

Besides the above-mentioned nine-year consecutive work of harbour improvement, there are two other improvement works being carried on. The one is a four-year consecutive work in breaking rocks under water in the port of Jinsen, beginning with the year 1914, and the other is an improvement and equipment work in Mokpo, Kunsan, and Chinnampo.

49. River Investigation.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, vast tracts of land bordering on important rivers are not only left waste, but thousands of acres of cultivated land are subjected to natural calamities, on account of entire neglect in the proper care of the majority of rivers, and of the indiscriminate deforestation of hills and mountains in the time of the former Korean Government. Even after annexation, the Government-General of Chosen could not immediately take up work in this important field, owing chiefly to financial limitations. In the fiscal year 1912, temporary improvement work was made in the Akada, a river running into the harbour of Genzan (*Wonsan*). In 1913, a survey of the River Bankei was accomplished because of urgent necessity. In 1914, General Regulations for River Control were promulgated by Administrative Ordinance No. 46, and the improvement work of 15 † of the larger rivers was brought under the direct control of the Governor-General, and that of others under Provincial-Governors. In 1915, a general exploration of 13 * of the

† Later on, two more rivers and the larger tributaries of the 15 designated rivers were added to the list.

* Yeizan-kō, Jōsen-kō, Sainei-kō, Rakutō-kō, Kin-kō, Kan-kō, Tainei-kō, Rinshin-kō, Seisen-kō, Daidō-kō, Reisei-kō, Tanshin-kō, Ryūkō-kō. The general investigation of the *Tumen* and the *Yalu* is postponed.

designated rivers was completed, and a practical survey and systematic investigation of those rivers was started in the fiscal year under review as a seven-year consecutive work. This is the first step toward radical improvement in river control and water utilization in the Peninsula. The sum apportioned for this work in 1916 was 40,000 *yen*.

50. Investigations relative to Civil Engineering.

For various investigations relative to engineering works in local districts, harbour construction at sea ports, water-works and drainage in cities and towns, etc., a sum of 28,114 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1916. During the year, a general investigation of the proposed lines of the second programme for road construction was carried out. Geological investigations or general surveys were also conducted at Hokō in North Keishō Province, Chumonshin in Kōgen Province, Shūshi-tō in South Zenra Province and 8 other places designed for fishing ports, together with investigations for adjusting river banks at Maho in Keiki Province, and for constructing water-works in Kankō and breakwaters at Jōshin and Seishin.

51. Enforcement of Law of Expropriation of Land.

Though the Law of Expropriation of Land was promulgated in April, 1911, there were at first few cases requiring its enforcement for civil engineering works, as the ground necessary for public enterprises was, as a rule, sold or contributed by the owner to the Government, so the law was only applied in part in certain limited portions of the country according to necessity. But, along with the extension of the railways, construction of State roads, improvement of harbours and cities, etc., the need to enforce the law increased year after year, and its application was accordingly extended until, in January, 1917, the whole of the Peninsula was covered by it.

VIII. AGRICULTURE.

52. Climate and Agriculture.

The climate of Chosen having continental characteristics is quite different from that of Japan. Contrary to the mild temperature and abundant rainfall in the one, heat and cold go rather to the extreme and comparatively little rain is experienced in the other. Though the average temperature for the year in the southern part (13°), in the central part (10°), and in the northern part (4°-8°) of the Peninsula does not differ much from that in Fukui, Shinano, and Hokkaidō, the difference between the temperature in February and August in the former (23°, 27°, and 32° respectively) differs greatly from that in the latter. The rainfall of Chosen, registering from 800 m.m. to 1,000 m.m. per year, is nearly the same as that of the Inland Sea and the central part of Hondo, where the least amount of rainfall in the home country is experienced. The rainy season of Japan occurring in early summer, when the transplantation of rice seedlings is carried out, corresponds to the last part of the dry season in Chosen. July and August are dry months in the home country, while they are the most rainy months in Chosen. In September, Japan is frequently visited by heavy storms, but the autumn weather of Chosen is generally calm and fine. The harvest time of the former experiences rain very often, but in the latter the long dry season begins with October. On the whole, Chosen is more suitable for agriculture than the home country so far as climate is concerned. It is especially fit for the cultivation of rice, cotton, and fruit-trees, and for sericulture.

In the fiscal year 1916, the rainy season began earlier than usual, and several parts in Southern Chosen suffered from floods. A large number of rice-plants were washed away, and a great quantity of wheat, barley, etc., became rotten. Vegetables grew rank, and beans and cotton gave poor crops. Though the weather in autumn was generally favourable for the harvest, the cold in winter was exceptionally severe, and the cultivation of wheat, barley, and fruit-trees suffered greatly.

53. Agricultural Encouragement and Improvement.

Agriculture being the principal industry in Chosen, eighty per cent. of the whole population is engaged in its pursuit. Agricultural products to-day aggregate over 300,000,000 *yen* in value, and they account for more than seventy per cent. of the total export trade. It is, therefore, of vital importance for the Peninsula to improve its agricultural conditions in order to increase the wealth of the people. For that purpose, the Government established Model Farms, a Cotton Planting Station, a Horticultural Station, Provincial Seedling Stations, Sericultural Training Stations, etc., at which various experimental works are carried on, and training in different branches of farming is given, and from them improved seeds, seedlings, and plants, silkworm eggs, live-stock, etc., are distributed among the farmers. Technical experts are engaged by the Central and Local Governments with the object of improving the industry, and of providing for the proper guidance of the country people. The farmers are encouraged in the use of improved implements, in killing and preventing the appearance of injurious insects, in engaging in side-works, in joining the People's Banking Associations, in participating in competitive exhibitions, and so on. Competitive exhibitions of agricultural products have frequently been held in Chosen in order to stimulate the farmers to make improvement in their work. Koreans at first imagined that the products submitted by them for exhibition would be appropriated, as was the custom under the old régime, and hesitated to send them in, but, seeing their exhibits duly returned to them, often with prizes awarded, they are now quite eager to participate in such exhibitions. They are further encouraged in agricultural improvement by subsidies being granted out of the Imperial Donation Funds, Local Expenses Funds, or State Revenue, to those individuals or corporations engaging in improvement works, or by honours officially bestowed upon those who are especially earnest and industrious in farming.

The estimated expenditure for agricultural encouragement for 1916 amounted to 989,000 *yen*, of which 503,764 *yen* was defrayed from the Imperial Donation Funds, and 485,311 *yen* from the Local Expenses Funds, to which a subsidy of 182,694 *yen* was granted by the Government-General.

54. Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm.

The Government Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm, established ten years ago at Suigen, some 25 miles from Keijō, engages in various experimental and laboratory works concerning the growing of improved rice, tobacco, hemp, sugar-beet, fruit-trees, and other staples, in addition to stock-farming, sericulture, etc. There are at present an Agricultural and Dendrological School, a Sericultural Training Institute for Women, and a Silkworm Egg Culture Station attached to it at Suigen.

The Farm maintains three branches, at Mokpo in South Zenra Province, at Tokuson in the vicinity of Keijō, and at Tokugen in South Kankyō Province, and two detached Stations at Sempo and Rankoku in Kōgen Province. The Branch Farms have greatly contributed to the cultivation of the cotton-plant and fruit-trees. The Detached Station at Sempo is chiefly for sheep-breeding. Since its establishment in 1913, it has imported 407 sheep from Mongolia and is breeding from them according to the method practised in their native country. This year it has shown better results, the percentage of increase in the stock being 62. The Rankoku Station for horse-breeding was newly established in the year under review for the purpose of improving the breed of horses native to Chosen.

The expenditure allotted for all the works of the Model Farm in the Budget for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to 219,104 *yen*.

55. Provincial Seedling Stations.

With a view to improving agriculture in Chosen on a more general scale, seedling stations are maintained by all the Provinces, except Keiki Province where the Government Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm is located. The stations, working on fixed areas, are conducting experiments in the culture of mulberry trees, in the testing of rice and other agricultural staples, in the growth of various vegetables suited to local conditions, and in farming live-stock, and they distribute among the farmers such seeds, young plants, and cattle of good breed as show the greater tendency to adapt themselves to the varying climatic and soil conditions of the different localities. They also investigate the agricultural conditions existing in their respective localities, and give the farmers practical suggestions for the betterment of their work. The use of improved agricul-

tural tools, mat-making and other industrial works, planting of mulberry trees, cultivation and utilization of waste lands, prevention and cure of destructive diseases of vegetables and plants, the preparation and use of manures, and all other important matters connected with agriculture are made known to the country people by the Stations.

For the expenses of these Provincial Seedling Stations, 104,129 *yen* was apportioned for the fiscal year 1916, of which 81,310 *yen* was furnished by the Government-General.

56. Protection of State Tenants.

There are about 260,000 tenants holding leases of State lands (*Yoktun* 墾屯) throughout the country. For the protection and betterment of these tenants, the Government advised them in 1911 to organize State Tenants Associations at Reigan and 7 other places, giving a subsidy of 500 *yen* to each. The work of the Associations having proved of value, the organization of more Associations was encouraged, the same subsidy as before being given to each, and, by the end of the fiscal year 1916, the total number of Associations reached 174. They are scattered over all the Provinces, and have from 100 to 500 members each. Since 1913, an additional subsidy of 500 *yen* has been granted to 89 of them because of their large membership and for having proved themselves especially efficient.

The State Tenants Association has a president and seven councillors elected by vote from among the members, and a director and a supervisor appointed by the Government from among the officials of District Offices, or the directors or experts of People's Banking Associations. The President represents the Association and the Councillors form a voting organ, while the Director conducts the business and the Supervisor superintends it. They work together in improving agriculture, in furnishing working funds, in consignment sale of the produce of members, in joint purchase of tools, seeds, and manure, and in the encouragement of side-works and the habit of thrift and saving. Thus, the Association not only directly induces the betterment of the State tenants, but indirectly exerts a good influence towards the improvement of the local people at large.

57. Cultivated Lands and Irrigation.

At the end of December, 1916, the total area of cultivated

lands amounted to 3,589,000 *cho*, representing 15.3 per cent. of the whole area of the Peninsula. The proportion of paddy-fields to uplands is 1 to 1.68, their respective areas being 1,340,000 *cho* and 2,248,000 *cho*. In comparison with the preceding year, the area of paddy-fields increased by 162,000 *cho*, and that of uplands by 256,000 *cho*. These increases are chiefly due to accuracy in measurement as a result of the progress in the land survey, and, in a minor degree, to the reclamation of waste lands. The area of paddy-fields cultivated by owners themselves and by tenants is 461,000 *cho* and 879,000 *cho* respectively, and of uplands 1,213,000 *cho* and 1,035,000 *cho* respectively.

The proportion of paddy-fields to uplands is gradually changing along with improvement in irrigation. The irrigation of paddy-fields was at one time in quite good order, but, on account of long neglect, thousands of barrages, dams, and ponds were washed away or turned into deserted swamps, and, at the time of the protectorate régime, only 20 per cent. of the paddy-fields under cultivation could be artificially irrigated. Since the year 1909, measures for the repair of these neglected barrages and reservoirs have been carried out by the aid of Government subsidies. By the end of the year under review, those repaired to a serviceable degree numbered 2,021, by which over 60,000 *cho* of paddy-fields can be irrigated. Besides the Government works, there are 13 Water Utilization Associations which undertake irrigation systems on a larger scale under Government sanction, and 31 irrigation enterprises carried on individually or jointly by land-owners. All these works will doubtless eventually result in the turning of a larger proportion of the uplands and waste lands reclaimed into paddy-fields.

Area of Cultivated Land

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	Paddy-fields	Upland	Total
1916.		<i>Cho</i> 1,340,325	<i>Cho</i> 2,249,178	<i>Cho</i> 3,589,503
1915.		1,177,531	1,993,079	3,170,610
1914.		1,089,321	1,869,838	2,959,159
1913.		1,067,290	1,818,622	2,885,912
1912.		1,024,395	1,822,542	2,846,938
1911.		1,002,325	1,702,891	2,705,216
1910.		847,668	1,617,237	2,464,904

58. Increase in Agricultural Products.

The main agricultural products of Chosen are rice, wheat, barley, beans, millet, sweet potatoes, potatoes, cotton, cocoons, and cattle. Through the various undertakings for the improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of farmers, these staples are not only increasing in production, but are improving in quality. The following table shows the yield during the last six years:—

Year	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Description							
Rice	<i>Koku</i> 12,531,009	<i>Koku</i> 11,373,962	<i>Koku</i> 12,159,084	<i>Koku</i> 10,090,645	<i>Koku</i> 8,982,000	<i>Koku</i> 9,972,712	<i>Koku</i> 7,917,621
Wheat and Barley	6,259,007	6,634,079	5,993,544	6,758,790	5,580,847	5,153,207	3,548,441
Beans (white) .	2,957,226	2,778,561	2,464,613	2,415,385	2,452,203	2,097,391	1,816,582
Beans (red) . .	803,313	753,913	764,557	785,382	835,171	703,948	657,097
Millet	3,769,861	3,481,071	3,212,464	3,707,830	3,118,510	2,977,773	2,646,890
Sweet Potatoes .	<i>Kan</i> 20,432,612	<i>Kan</i> 13,868,900	<i>Kan</i> 8,627,000	<i>Kan</i> 5,505,109	<i>Kan</i> 2,101,302	<i>Kan</i> 1,231,176	<i>Kan</i> —
Potatoes . . .	70,693,155	65,429,872	53,003,046	46,145,844	28,860,509	22,893,066	—
Cotton	<i>Kin</i> 45,335,505	<i>Kin</i> 45,006,521	<i>Kin</i> 36,123,530	<i>Kin</i> 35,554,594	<i>Kin</i> 30,279,355	<i>Kin</i> 22,706,169	<i>Kin</i> 11,473,170
Cocoons	<i>Koku</i> 71,921	<i>Koku</i> 59,156	<i>Koku</i> 46,194	<i>Koku</i> 36,871	<i>Koku</i> 29,440	<i>Koku</i> 20,032	<i>Koku</i> 13,931
Cattle	<i>Head</i> 1,353,108	<i>Head</i> 1,353,531	<i>Head</i> 1,338,401	<i>Head</i> 1,211,011	<i>Head</i> 1,040,720	<i>Head</i> 906,057	<i>Head</i> 703,844

The exports of agricultural products are accordingly on the increase. While the total exported in 1912 was 12,710,000 *yen* in value, that for 1916 reached 40,920,000 *yen*.

The annual production of rice in Chosen amounts to over 10,000,000 *koku*, and comes first of the main staples. Rice also leads all other articles in export, but the native species being inferior in quality, and the method of its cultivation being primitive, it could not formerly command good quotations in Japanese markets. So the authorities have been exerting themselves most earnestly for its improvement since the annexation. They distribute among the farmers those seeds of superior species which have proved, through the experiments at the Model Farm and Provincial Seedling Stations, to be adaptable to the climatic and soil conditions of the different localities. They teach the farmers how to make manure, how to cultivate rice fields, how to weed them, how to prevent and kill injurious insects, how to use improved implements, how to prepare

rice for packing, etc. In 1912 the total area of land under improved rice was only 1,000 *cho*, but in the year under review it had increased to 453,000 *cho*, and the crop obtained accounted for nearly one-half the total amount of the rice crop in the Peninsula. And, as it has been enforced that grit and the seeds of weeds must be carefully removed from the crops of native species, and that all the rice for exportation must be subjected to official inspection, the rice of Chosen is gaining in reputation in Japanese markets.

In order to increase the export of rice, the cultivation of wheat, barley, potatoes, and sweet potatoes is encouraged so that the home consumption of rice may be replaced by that of upland crops. As wheat and barley are harvested before the rainy season begins, they can be cultivated in those places which are habitually visited by floods, and, in Southern Chosen, where a good irrigation system is provided, paddy-fields, thoroughly dried after the rice harvest, can be used as upland fields for the cultivation of wheat and barley without interfering in the least with the cultivation of rice. So these two ways of utilization of the land are encouraged by the Government, and the area of land for the cultivation of wheat and barley according to the latter way increased from 78,000 *cho* in 1912 to 135,000 *cho* in 1916.

Beans are peculiarly adaptable to the soil and climate of Chosen, but, on account of the carelessness of Korean farmers, different varieties of them used to be mixed together and their value was greatly impaired. For improvement in their cultivation, the Government desires the farmers to pay special attention to the selection of their seeds, as well as to the drying and packing of them. In 1916, 139,000 *koku* of selected seeds were sown on 241,000 *cho* of land, and the crop amounted to 1,640,000 *koku*, representing 55 per cent. of the whole crop of beans.

59. Sericulture.

As the climatic conditions of Chosen are suitable for sericulture, the Government more and more encourages the farmers to engage in it as a side-work. The grant of subsidies is still kept up that the local people may be given proper training in, and necessary lectures upon, sericulture and the preparation of egg-sheets of silkworms of superior species. In this line of work, the Model Farm engages in the preparation of original sheets of silkworm eggs,* in giving special training in sericulture to women, and in

* Provincial sericultural stations obtain their silkworm eggs from the Suigen Model Farm, and

various experiments and investigations with regard to the work. In the year 1916, a number of experts were despatched to Kōgen and South and North Heian Provinces as advisers to the farmers. Thus the planting of mulberry trees of superior species and the raising of silkworms of Japanese origin are making rapid increase year by year, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Area of Land planted with Mulberry Trees			Number of Families engaging in Sericulture	Number of Sheets of Silkworm Eggs		
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total		Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total
1916	<i>Cho</i> 11,359	<i>Cho</i> 4,119	<i>Cho</i> 15,478	237,329	<i>Sheets</i> 321,066	<i>Sheets</i> 26,754	<i>Sheets</i> 347,820
1915	8,897	3,936	12,833	201,963	243,702	39,665	283,367
1914	6,235	4,011	10,246	177,320	166,848	71,194	238,042
1913	3,337	4,125	7,462	167,342	106,925	96,786	203,711
1912	1,589	3,637	5,226	149,927	55,104	124,287	179,391
1911	—	—	3,913	101,662	24,524	102,600	127,124
1910	—	—	3,344	76,037	11,347	78,633	89,980

(Continued)

Year	Production of Cocoons			Cocoons exported to Japan
	Japanese Origin	Native Origin	Total	
1916	<i>Koku</i> 68,135	<i>Koku</i> 3,786	<i>Koku</i> 71,921	<i>Koku</i> 34,492
1915	53,233	5,923	59,156	23,160
1914	35,427	10,767	46,194	11,695
1913	22,528	14,343	36,871	4,252
1912	10,797	18,643	29,440	1,256
1911	4,642	15,390	20,032	510
1910	2,136	11,795	13,931	146

As to the cocoons for exportation, special attention is being paid to their drying, and proper equipments have been furnished by the Government at some important places. To protect and promote the interests of the farmers, Provincial and District Offices and the People's Banking Associations assist in the joint sale of their products, the total quantity of which in 1916 amounted to 40,000 *koku*, showing an increase of 16,000 *koku* as compared with the preceding year.

from these they rear moths for the purpose of obtaining other silkworm eggs which they sell to dealers who in turn sell to the farmers.

60. Tobacco Cultivation.*

The encouragement of tobacco cultivation has been carried on as part of the investigation of revenue resources. Lands have been allotted for the model cultivation of tobacco, and, at these, Government experts are stationed to take charge of the cultivators who set an example for the farmers around in the cultivation, drying, and curing of the leaves. The Tobacco Cultivators' Associations, which have been organized to effect improvement in the quality of the tobacco leaves produced, now number 21 and have 17,429 members.

The production of Yellow Orinoco was on the increase till 1914, but, on account of unfavourable weather, the crop in 1915 was less than that for the preceding year, being 98,000 *kwan* in all. The demand for leaves of this species, however, suddenly increased in the year 1916, with the result that it will not be possible to meet all the probable demands in 1917 even if the production be doubled.

White Burley is suitable material for manufactured tobacco in Chosen, and its cultivation is very profitable. As its experimental cultivation in the preceding year proved it to be reliable, the Government required in the year under review the Tobacco Cultivators' Associations at Zenshū and Ninjitsu to grow this species on 7 *cho* of land, and a crop of 1,800 *kwan* was obtained. The demand for this kind is also increasing, and applications for the purchase of the 1917 crop alone have already reached 70,000 *kwan* in quantity.

During the fiscal year 1916, several orders for Chosen leaf-tobacco for exportation were received from England and other countries. But, owing to the enactment of restriction measures on tobacco importation in different countries, and to a shortage of bottoms and rise in transportation rates, the total amount of the export of to-

* The climatic and soil conditions of Chosen are very favourable to the cultivation of tobacco, but, as the leaves produced by the natives were rather coarse, foreign tobaccos easily found a market here, so that there was in 1905 an import of them to the value of over 1,000,000 *yen*. After Chosen was brought under Japanese protection, experimental and investigation works for the improvement of the native tobacco and the acclimatization of species of Japanese and foreign origin were taken up by the Government, and tobacco experimenting stations were established in Seisen District, South Heian Province, in Taiden, South Chūsei Province, in Taikyū, North Keishō Province, and in Chūshū, North Chūsei Province, with a view to affording Koreans ample opportunity to improve this staple, as well as to fostering a source of State revenue. The result of experiments for several years has proved that the Yellow Orinoco of American origin, and the Hatano, Ibusuki, Isumi, and Suifu of Japanese origin are acclimatized to Chosen, and that, of the native species, the Neiyetsu, Seisen, Ryūjin, Kinjō, and Seishū are the more productive. The planting of White Burley of American origin, and its curing and fermentation were first made the subject of experiment in 1915 in Yeisen District, North Keishō Province, and Zenshū District, North Zenra Province, and proved satisfactory. The cultivation of several species for cigar making, such as Sumatra, Manila, Connecticut, and Havana was experimented in by the Taiden Tobacco Experimental Stations but their positive merits have not yet been proved.

bacco did not exceed 60,000 *kwan*. As, however, the appreciation of Chosen tobacco in foreign markets is growing, the prospect of its future trade is very bright.

The export of manufactured tobacco has lately begun to increase, owing chiefly to the larger demand for it in such quarters as Manchuria, Tientsin, and Shanghai. In 1916, the total amount of export reached 568,000 *yen* in value, showing an increase of 16 per cent. on the preceding year.

61. Cotton Plantation.

As stated in previous Annual Reports, the climatic and soil conditions in the southern part of Chosen are well suited to the growth of cotton, and it has been proved, through the experiments at the Mokpo Model Farm Branch, that "King's Improved," an American upland cotton, is best adaptable to Chosen and gives in spinning far better result than the native species. The cultivation of this American species being encouraged, the area of its plantation is on the increase year after year. The native species, though inferior to upland cotton, is superior to all other kinds of Oriental cotton, and there is no little demand for it for the making of wadding. So its cultivation is encouraged in those places which are not suited for the growth of upland cotton.

The general features of the plantation of American cotton and the cultivation of the native species are shown in the following table:—

Description Year	Upland Cotton of American Origin			Native Origin		Total	
	Area of Plantation	Production	Number of Planters	Area	Production	Area	Production
1916 . .	47,948	31,331,414	371,989	29,260	14,004,091	77,208	45,335,505
1915 . .	30,324	28,668,371	263,069	34,978	16,740,337	65,302	45,408,708
1914 . .	21,051	17,471,452	187,382	40,457	18,652,078	61,508	36,123,530
1913 . .	13,967	13,445,282	120,549	43,912	22,099,312	57,879	35,544,594
1912 . .	6,440	7,216,133	77,793	44,633	23,063,230	51,073	30,279,363
1911 . .	2,684	2,737,050	43,185	45,534	19,969,119	48,218	22,706,169
1910 . .	1,123	845,342	20,987	42,111	10,627,828	43,234	11,473,170

62. Fruit-Trees.

The cultivation of fruit-trees in the Peninsula is very promising. The improved species of peaches, apples, and grape-vines (the cultivation of orange trees being almost hopeless) give better results in Chosen than in Japan. The improvement and development of the raising of fruit-trees, therefore, have been encouraged for several years past through the experiments and investigations carried on by the Model Farm Branches at Tokuson and Tokugen, and by the Provincial Horticultural and Seedling Stations. The number of agriculturists engaging in fruit cultivation and the area of land devoted to fruit-trees have considerably increased, and the consequent increase in the production of fruit is not only benefiting the agricultural classes, but is preventing the importation of those fruits, which used to amount to a large sum. The yield of apples has already exceeded the general demand in the Peninsula and has found new markets in the mother country and in foreign countries.

The following table shows the plantation of the best species of fruit-trees and their production in 1916, as compared with preceding years:—

Fruit-Trees

End of December, Each Year.

Description Year	Number of Fruit-Trees				Production of Fruit			
	Apple	Pear	Grape	Peach	Apples	Pears	Grapes	Peaches
1916	1,227,228	824,036	276,622	375,441	1,091,381	829,697	181,193	443,745
1915	1,151,143	836,575	351,446	593,388	657,162	548,911	122,587	324,019
1914	995,637	748,532	333,990	530,940	571,666	438,787	127,391	286,051
1913	680,144	580,233	243,139	455,143	354,629	277,874	101,473	222,500

63. Live-Stock.

With regard to the improvement of live-stock, the measures taken in previous years by the authorities concerned being more extensively pursued, cattle, hogs, and poultry have not only increased in number, but gradually improved in quality.

The native cattle,* being of hardy constitution and massive in build, can stand hard work, and, as they are mild in disposition, they are extensively used for ploughing, as well as for transportation. Being abundantly bred and cheap in price, they are exported to the mother country, China, and Asiatic Russia in considerable number. The following table shows the total of exported bulls, cows, etc., in 1916, as compared with preceding years.

Export of Native Cattle.

Year	To Japan		To Asiatic Russia		To China		Total	
	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value	Number	Value
1916	18,671	395,403 ^{Yen}	9,435	436,114 ^{Yen}	1,711	60,947 ^{Yen}	29,817	892,464 ^{Yen}
1915	11,332	252,989	9,707	343,594	3,580	104,341	24,619	700,924
1914	11,517	309,911	10,106	458,413	1,196	47,224	22,819	815,548
1913	8,290	195,738	2,370	125,457	378	15,684	11,038	336,879
1912	3,880	73,461	2,789	122,025	361	12,175	7,038	207,661

The cow-hides being large in size and durable in quality are in great demand at home as well as abroad, but, as there is much room for improvement in their preparation, the Government is trying different means for the encouragement of new methods. The total export of cow-hides during the past five years is shown in the following table:—

Export of Cow-Hides

Year	To Japan		To China		To Other Countries		Total	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1916	6,650,752 ^{Kin}	3,403,714 ^{Yen}	381,753 ^{Kin}	189,006 ^{Yen}	82 ^{Kin}	30 ^{Yen}	7,032,587 ^{Kin}	3,592,750 ^{Yen}
1915	7,761,520	3,362,204	390,058	173,533	48,573	18,833	8,200,151	3,554,570
1914	3,576,382	1,349,493	636,269	233,435	42,200	14,808	4,254,951	1,597,736
1913	2,963,326	1,082,197	488,781	184,944	1,070	428	3,458,177	1,267,569
1912	2,289,329	732,841	1,046,317	299,439	—	—	3,335,709	1,032,280

*As the cattle produced in the northern part of the Peninsula are much superior to those in the south, the improvement of cattle in the south was effected by procuring superior bulls for service from the north. This method having shown better results than cross-breeding with foreign species, the Government-General issued, in December, 1914, an instruction to Provincial Governors to the effect that cattle improvement should be carried out by making use of native bulls exclusively, and that bulls of mixed breed or of foreign origin should not be used for service except for the breeding of milch cows. In July, 1916, the Government issued regulations concerning the protection of the best breed of Chosen cattle. Every Province is required to provide one bull per 80 cows, and a certain amount of subsidy is given for the execution of the regulations.

Native horses, averaging only three feet and a half in height, are not only too poor for use in riding or driving, but show no prospect of improvement. So the Government-General is trying to make a new variety adapted to the climatic conditions and natural features of Chosen by cross breeding between Mongolian mares and Japanese stallions raised at the Government pastures in the home country.

The raising of hogs and poultry being universally practised in Chosen, it is one of the most important works of the farmers. For its improvement, the Government distributes among the farmers boars, cocks, and eggs of the best species of fowls.

Cattle and other principal live-stock existing at the end of December, 1916, as compared with preceding years, are shown in the following table:—

Total Number of Live-Stock & Poultry

Description Year	Cattle			Other Live-stock						Poultry
	Bulls	Cows	Total	Horses	Donkeys	Mules	Pigs	Goats	Sheep	
1916. . .	412,240	940,868	1,353,108	53,044	12,602	1,434,780	13,975	289	4,400,351	
1915. . .	407,911	945,620	1,353,531	54,639	13,128	1,026,766	14,224	220	4,278,239	
1914. . .	398,937	939,464	1,338,401	52,545	13,747	1,069,757	11,610	142	4,110,234	
1913. . .	350,624	860,387	1,211,011	50,652	13,225	802,761	10,456	56	4,194,335	
1912. . .	298,704	742,016	1,040,720	46,565	11,587	580,616	10,373	82	3,391,632	
1911. . .	258,192	647,865	906,057	40,976	9,823	383,572	8,361	55	3,421,312	

64. Oriental Development Company.

The Oriental Development Company, subsidized by the Government, engages in agricultural and industrial undertakings and participates with the Government in the development of the natural resources of the Peninsula. The capital of the Company being 10,000,000 *yen*, the Government has taken up 60,000 shares, valued at 3,000,000 *yen*, in payment for which certain State lands were transferred to the Company. The total area of lands owned by the Company, at the end of the fiscal year 1916, measured 73,382 *cho* (49,022 *cho* of paddy field, 19,648 *cho* of upland, 2,272 *cho* of forests, and 2,438 *cho* of other lands) and the rents received amounted to 1,688,000 *yen*.

In order to improve its lands, the Company has been carrying on improvement and extension of irrigation systems, road construction, reclamation of waste land, etc., at many places. In North Zenra Province, 114 *cho* of waste lands was brought under cultivation in 1916 by the Company, and an application for the reclamation of State waste lands of over 4,000 *cho* has been submitted to the Government. It participates with the Government in making improvement in rice cultivation, and in cotton plantation, horticulture, afforestation, etc. In the year 1916, 1,767 *cho* of bush in Kōkai Province was improved, and 717,000 *cho* was planted with larch-trees and chestnut trees in South Kankyō Province. The Company invites trained farmers and skilled labourers as immigrants from the mother country, and furnishes them with necessary funds. At the end of the fiscal year 1916, the total number of these Japanese immigrants numbered 13,833 (3,070 families), the cultivated lands rented to them aggregated 5,610 *cho* (5,412 *cho* of paddy field and 568 *cho* of upland), and the total sum furnished them reached over 210,000 *yen*. In February, 1917, the Company was authorized to amend its regulations so as to enable it to exercise better protection of the immigrants, and to effect the selection of the most suitable ones. For the engagement of new Japanese immigrants, the Government subsidizes the Company to the amount of 300,000 *yen* each year.

One of the main lines of the Company's business is to furnish the funds necessary for exploitation purposes to settlers, farmers, and others in Chosen. During the fiscal year 1916, the demands for these funds were just as dull as in the preceding year. Though the amount advanced during the year reached 1,670,000 *yen*, an increase of 390,000 *yen* over the preceding year, the total of its loans at the end of the year was only 6,700,000 *yen*, a decrease of 540,000 *yen* as against the preceding year, owing to premature repayment of Agricultural and Industrial Debentures and ordinary loans. Of the existing loans at the end of March, 1917, 2,660,000 *yen* was for agricultural enterprises, 2,450,000 *yen* for public undertakings, 1,100,000 *yen* for debentures issued by several Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and 490,000 *yen* for other funds.

The following table shows the general business conditions of the Company since its establishment in December, 1908:—

Business Returns of O. D. C.

End of Each Fiscal Year.

Description Year	Number of Detached Office	Capital		Shares owned by Government	Reserve Fund	Debentures Issued	Government Subsidies
		Authorized	Paid-up				
1916 . . .	10	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	668,700	19,350,000	300,000
1915 . . .	10	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	581,800	19,350,000	300,000
1914 . . .	10	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	511,000	19,350,000	300,000
1913 . . .	14	10,000,000	10,000,000	3,000,000	428,400	19,350,000	300,000
1912 . . .	19	10,000,000	7,507,838	2,250,000	299,600	19,350,000	300,000
1911 . . .	13	10,000,000	5,000,000	1,500,000	207,800	—	278,000
1910 . . .	10	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	126,000	—	300,000
1909 . . .	3	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	55,500	—	300,000
1908 . . .	—	10,000,000	2,500,000	750,000	15,300	—	300,000

(Continued)

Description Year	Business Account			Dividends	
	Receipts	Expenditure	Profit	Amount	Percentage
1916	2,930,805	2,112,835	817,970	650,000	6.5
1915	3,095,878	2,073,961	1,021,917	650,000	6.5
1914	8,394,837	2,346,996	1,047,841	650,000	6.5
1913	3,626,173	2,234,773	1,391,400	690,000	7.0
1912	2,645,565	1,491,863	1,153,702	450,000	6.5
1911	2,013,678	1,055,242	958,436	270,000	6.5
1910	1,268,569	564,714	703,800	150,000	6.0
1909	661,407	260,700	400,707	150,000	6.0
1908	311,975	159,754	152,221	26,600	6.0

IX. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

65. Business Corporations.

Since the enforcement of the Company Regulations * on January 1, 1911, the number of applications filed with the Government-General for the formation of trading corporations has reached 253, of which 162 have been sanctioned, 40 rejected, 28 withdrawn by the applicants, and the remaining 23 are undergoing official investigation. By the end of the fiscal year 1916, the Government had ordered 7 corporations to dissolve and one branch office to close, on the ground of their activities being injurious to the public interests.

The following tables show the number and capital of the corporations established under the Company Regulations since 1911.

Corporations Classified according to Organization.

March 31, 1917.

Description	Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Establishment of Company by	Japanese . .	15 733,000 Yen	27 926,000 Yen	39 9,154,000 Yen	—	—	81	10,813,000 Yen		
	Koreans . .	3 226,700	5 167,520	11 1,510,000	—	—	19	1,094,220		
	Japanese & Koreans jointly	—	1 35,000	21 13,678,000	—	—	22	13,713,000		
	Total	18 857,700	33 1,128,520	71 24,342,000	—	—	122	26,430,220		

* The Company Regulations of Chosen require business corporations to obtain the approval of the Government-General for their formation, or for the establishment of their main or branch offices in Chosen. Such is not the case in Japan where the formation of corporations or the establishment of offices is accomplished by the mere act of registration at law courts after fulfilling the requirements of the commercial law. In Chosen, much stricter control and supervision than that exercised over business corporations in the mother country is necessary, partly to guard those Koreans lacking in business knowledge and experience against irresponsible schemers, and partly to guard those Japanese and foreign capitalists more or less unacquainted with the real state of things in the Peninsula from unwarily investing in wild-cat enterprises. As a result of these restrictions, applications for the establishment of unsound corporations are decreasing, and business is undergoing a healthy development. The rejected applications, dissolved corporations, and closed branch office were all recognized as injurious to the public interests on account of their aiming at making easy money, or their being evidently foredoomed to failure owing to inadequacy of capital or to faulty organization.

(Continued)

Description	Ordinary Partnership		Limited Partnership		Joint Stock Company		Joint Stock Limited Partnership		Total		
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	
Establishment of Main Office by	Japanese . . .	—	—	2	4,900	4	337,000	—	—	6	341,500
	Foreigners . . .	—	—	—	—	1	2,000,000	—	—	1	2,000,000
	Total . . .	—	—	2	4,900	5	2,337,000	—	—	7	2,341,500
Establishment of Branch Office by	Japanese . . .	3	1,300,000	1	500,000	22	21,085,000	1	5,000,000	27	27,885,000
	Foreigners . . .	1	100,000	2	412,000	3	2,944,000	—	—	6	3,456,000
	Total . . .	4	1,400,000	3	912,000	25	24,029,000	1	5,000,000	83	31,341,000
Grand Total .	22	2,359,700	38	2,045,420	101	50,708,000	1	5,000,000	162	60,112,720	

Corporations Classified according to Business.

March 31, 1917.

Description	New Companies		Main Office		Branch Office		Total	
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	Number	Capital
Agriculture and Forestry.	11	1,861,000 ^{Yen}	4	337,000 ^{Yen}	5	705,000 ^{Yen}	20	2,903,000 ^{Yen}
Commerce	50	4,931,520	4	4,500	15	10,992,000	69	15,928,020
Industry and Reclamation	25	10,559,200	2	—	3	2,950,000	28	13,509,200
Mining	1	100,000	1	2,000,000	5	7,844,000	7	9,944,000
Railway and Transportation	13	6,751,500	—	—	1	1,250,000	14	8,001,500
Gas and Electricity	13	1,855,000	—	—	1	6,000,000	14	7,855,000
Fishery	2	62,000	—	—	2	600,000	4	662,000
Insurance	—	—	—	—	1	1,000,000	1	100,000
Others	6	260,000	—	—	—	—	6	260,000
Total	122	28,430,220	11	2,341,500	33	31,341,000	162	60,112,720

The year 1916 witnessed a new tendency in the industrial world of Chosen. Formerly, most of the large corporations in the Peninsula were established for agricultural or mining purposes, but this year many an application has been filed for the establishment of corpora-

tions for ship-building, for the manufacture of sugar, flour, matches, paper, cement, or earthen-ware, and for cotton spinning. It is especially noticeable that the number of capitalists in the mother country willing to invest in enterprises in Chosen is of late on the increase. This is, indeed, partly due to the favourable conditions of the Japanese economic circle owing to the War, but, at the same time, it proves that development in the industry of Chosen is rapidly progressing from the stage of handicraft to that of mechanical industry, and that the real state of things in the Peninsula is becoming widely known both at home and abroad.

66. Chambers of Commerce.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, Regulations concerning Chambers of Commerce were enacted in July, 1915, for the adjustment of existing Chambers for Koreans and those for Japanese. The regulations require that all the Chambers of Commerce must be so unified as to admit both Japanese and Koreans equally as members, and that there shall be only one Chamber in one business section, each of which is identical with one Prefecture (Fu). The Chambers being recognized as legal persons are invested with powers sanctioned by the law. They are authorized to investigate commercial and industrial matters, to exercise good offices in disputes relating to industry and commerce, and to promote the commercial and industrial interests of the community. Any business man who pays more than the minimum amount of Prefectural tax, as fixed by each Chamber, varying, according to the business section, from 7 *yen* to 20 *yen*⁽¹⁾ per annum, is admitted to membership, his subscription being assessed at from 14% to 46%⁽²⁾ of the amount paid by him on account of the said tax. For the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce, the approval of the Governor-General must be obtained, and its articles of organization and other important matters relating to it are to be submitted to him for sanction.

Besides the Chambers of Commerce in Keijō and Jinsen, the establishment of which were sanctioned in the preceding year according to the new regulations, those in Kunsan, Mokpo, Taikyū, Fusan, Heijō, Chinnampo, and Genzan obtained charters of estab-

(1) In Jinsen, one who pays 30 *yen* per annum in either, or both of, the building tax or the urban land tax is admitted to membership.

(2) 2 % in the case of the State taxes referred to in note (1).

lishment in the year under review. Of these nine Chambers, the largest one is that in Keijō with 725 members (504 Japanese and 221 Koreans), and the smallest is that in Mokpo with 92 members (85 Japanese and 6 Koreans).

67. Business Associations

Dōgyō Kumiai (同業組合).

The regulations concerning business associations enacted in August, 1915, provide for the organization, powers, and supervision of associations formed by those who engage in the manufacture or sale of kindred products in any particular district. In view of the present state of things, the list of products for which associations can be organized is limited to rice, beans, cattle, hogs, poultry, cotton, cocoons, fruit, textiles, paper, and brewed liquors. Of other products, the dealers may, upon application, be permitted to organize an association if the Government finds such justifiable after investigating the quantities and value of the product concerned. There is as yet only one kind of association sanctioned under the new regulations, i. e. the Business Associations for Live-Stock. Some applications for the organization of business associations for China grass cloth, cotton and silk tissues, grains, and fruit have been filed and are under consideration by the Government.

68. Markets.

Markets in the principal towns and cities, dealing chiefly in food products, clothing materials, and cattle, play an important part in the commercial life of Chosen. Since the enforcement of the general regulations for markets in 1914, the conditions at markets are improving, and evils hitherto attendant on them have been done away with. As may be seen from the following table, the amount of transaction is on the increase in spite of a decrease in the number of markets. The decrease in the number of markets is due to an increase in ordinary stores consequent upon the social progress, while the increase in the amount of transactions at markets is due to the fact that transactions are carried on more smoothly than before as a result of the enforcement of the new regulations.

Markets in Each Province

End of December, 1916.

Description Province	Number	Market-days	Value of Transactions					Total
			Agricultural Products	Aquatic Products	Textiles	Live-Stock	Other Products	
Keiki	115	11,850	2,872,723	841,740	288,713	1,490,657	1,168,290	6,662,123
North Chūsei . .	51	2,976	456,220	197,991	228,465	623,307	220,999	1,726,982
South Chūsei . .	90	6,885	1,387,790	521,937	1,143,852	889,656	823,634	4,765,869
North Zenra . . .	71	5,538	653,630	519,948	605,021	793,354	422,260	2,990,213
South Zenra . . .	119	7,846	408,751	418,772	453,265	604,077	433,578	2,318,443
North Keishō . .	153	9,668	1,038,658	744,410	630,826	1,645,718	894,934	4,867,546
South Keishō . .	146	14,248	4,793,666	1,777,131	430,215	1,119,405	559,961	8,680,378
Kwōkai	104	7,378	983,588	257,587	546,976	1,471,482	643,281	3,902,914
South Heian . . .	110	7,563	1,839,250	409,394	477,458	1,046,142	373,995	4,200,239
North Heian . . .	56	4,236	1,060,390	267,607	587,613	797,255	923,246	3,636,111
Kōgen	93	4,901	189,153	76,328	362,478	851,293	265,790	1,745,042
South Kankyō . .	66	5,307	660,233	198,554	495,801	1,652,673	626,518	3,783,779
North Kankyō . .	36	2,874	64,682	197,271	177,539	751,510	278,249	1,469,251
Total	1,210	91,270	16,462,734	6,527,670	6,428,222	13,735,529	7,634,735	50,788,890
1915	1,211	92,851	15,164,773	5,625,514	5,934,426	9,777,750	7,064,076	43,566,539
1914	1,243	92,167	14,933,015	5,912,691	5,016,890	9,554,315	6,899,259	43,416,170
1913	1,143	78,473	21,445,131	4,852,036	7,319,892	10,088,772	8,804,215	52,510,046

69. Inspection of Rice and Beans.

Among various attempts to effect improvement in rice, the regulations for rice inspection published in 1915 proved to be of immediate value in the case of exported rice. By the end of the fiscal year under review, Rice Inspecting Stations had been established in all the Provinces, and the total number reached 55. Rice for export or for transporting to other provinces is subjected to inspection according to the regulations. If the staple is found to contain more than 8 per cent. of admixtures, it is not allowed to be exported, and some provinces even prohibit its transport beyond the province of origin. The rice qualified for exportation is classified into three grades according to the proportion of admixtures contained. If the

admixture of unhulled rice and grits is under three per cent., the rice is placed in the first grade, if over three per cent., in the second grade; and if the first grade rice does not contain more than 10 grits per *sho* of rice (0.0496 bushel), it is marked excellent. The grade being stamped on each bag of rice, merchants have confidence in dealing in Chosen rice.

A similar kind of inspection has been instituted for beans in North and South Chūsei, North and South Keishō, and South Kankyō Provinces.

70. Industrial Experiments and Encouragement.

For the improvement and encouragement of industry in Chosen, the Government maintains the Central Experimental Laboratory which furnishes, to persons interested, information regarding the results of scientific investigation and analysis of agricultural, mineral, and industrial products in the Peninsula. The Laboratory has yearly been expanding its equipments since its establishment in 1912, and the work is, at present, conducted in six departments, namely, experiments in chemical analysis, applied chemistry, dyeing and weaving, ceramics, brewing, and sanitation. It also receives applications from the general public for the analysis and opinion of minerals, soils, manures, etc.

The Provincial Governments also carry on training in industrial crafts, and aid promising industries. Technical experts are despatched to different localities to engage in the practical guidance of industry. In the fiscal year under review, the total estimate of expenditure for industrial encouragement amounted to 244,809 *yen*, of which 181,830 *yen* was defrayed from the Imperial Donation Funds and 63,979 *yen* from the Local Expenses Funds, to which a State subsidy amounting to 18,396 *yen* was granted. Among the industrial crafts thus encouraged, spinning and weaving, paper making, and ceramics stand first, and are followed by China grass cloth, weaving, carpentry, willow, bamboo, shell, and stone work; lacquer ware, canning, matting, etc.

71. Factories.

As a result of Government encouragement, the people of Chosen have gradually awakened to the call of industry. Not only is the

number of those taking up different kinds of handicraft as side-works increasing, but many a factory is being established by Koreans, which, though small in scale, is conducted on lines other than that of domestic industry. At the same time, there is an increase in the immigration of those Japanese who have both funds for, and experience in, industry, and who engage in industrial enterprises in the Peninsula. As the economic conditions of Japan were unprecedentedly good during the fiscal year under review, many Japanese capitalists directed their attention to Chosen as a field for their investment, and some of them started, and others are contemplating, the establishment of large refineries, iron foundries, sugar mills, spinning and weaving mills, flour mills, match factories, European paper mills, and pulp, porcelain, and cement works.

Among newly established factories, those having more than five hands, or furnished with engines, or turning out products to the value of 5,000 *yen* per annum, number 128, showing an increase of over 200 per cent. on those in the preceding year. The total value of the output of such factories in Chosen for the year 1916 amounted to 59,000,000 *yen*, an increase of 28 per cent. on that for the preceding year. This sum represents only a little over 60 per cent. of the demand for industrial products in Chosen. As the country is rich in raw material, and labour can easily be obtained at a low rate of wages, Chosen has great advantages in the development of her industrial undertakings.

General Conditions of Factories.

End of December, 1916.

Description Kind of Industry	Number of Factories Established by					Capital <i>Yen</i>	Employees			Total	Value of Products per Annum <i>Yen</i>
	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese & Koreans Jointly	Foreigners	Total		Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners		
Dyeing and Weaving . .	14	46	—	—	60	279,380	49	1,410	—	1,459	510,887
Silk filature . .	1	—	—	—	1	33,000	3	55	55	113	44,550
Cotton ginning	18	1	—	—	19	1,839,414	121	1,517	—	1,638	2,307,322
Paper . . .	1	14	—	—	15	19,545	6	161	—	167	22,178
Hides and Tanning . . .	6	38	—	—	44	675,590	104	1,434	—	1,538	5,444,559
Earthenware . .	55	85	—	—	140	452,451	345	2,111	88	2,544	609,644
Soap	6	—	—	—	6	55,000	11	15	—	26	95,304
Candles . . .	4	—	—	—	4	9,500	15	45	—	60	320,000
Dye Stuffs . .	1	—	—	—	1	5,000	4	26	—	30	88,000
Manure . . .	3	2	—	—	5	247,000	19	62	24	105	125,256

(Continued)

Description Kind of Industry	Number of Factories Established by					Capital	Employees			Total	Value of Products per Annum
	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese Koreans Jointly	Foreigners	Total		Japanese	Koreans	Foreigners		
Metal works . . .	59	57	1	—	117	591,577	413	1,028	—	1,441	570,295
Wood works . . .	16	6	—	1	23	50,320	85	107	10	202	144,209
Lumber	12	—	—	—	12	274,100	42	88	77	207	411,400
Ship-yards . . .	4	—	—	—	4	63,300	56	—	—	56	34,090
Shell Buttons . .	5	3	—	—	8	13,350	4	83	—	87	38,329
Grain cleaning . .	121	109	1	—	231	3,015,500	773	7,103	35	7,911	25,636,629
Flour	7	—	—	1	8	30,000	21	29	5	55	67,761
Bread	7	—	—	—	7	18,000	10	13	—	23	41,041
Confectionery . .	28	—	—	—	28	82,650	106	57	3	166	220,133
Tobacco	21	5	—	—	26	4,166,468	330	3,914	—	4,244	4,390,369
Liquors	92	4	—	—	96	1,625,559	411	254	42	707	1,403,789
Soft Drinks . . .	4	—	—	—	4	25,500	21	22	—	43	45,450
Ice	1	—	—	—	1	?	5	7	—	12	23,555
Salt	16	—	—	—	16	399,000	27	264	—	291	539,075
Canning	15	—	—	—	15	156,700	93	139	—	232	156,974
Printing	56	12	—	—	68	848,300	475	1,078	5	1,558	1,262,909
Tailoring	10	18	—	—	28	139,650	82	234	—	316	280,508
Bricks	21	5	—	7	33	4,786,211	337	1,583	187	2,107	11,394,034
Electricity and Gas	15	—	3	—	18	4,429,230	174	155	5	334	2,334,979
Others	26	11	1	—	38	264,805	181	793	—	974	283,320
Total	645	416	5	9	1,075	24,613,500	4,323	23,787	536	28,646	59,026,639
1915	556	205	7	13	781	21,083,607	3,772	20,292	447	24,511	45,914,133
1914	465	175	6	8	654	17,371,832	3,345	17,325	293	20,963	32,754,797

72. Native Industries.

There was a time when the Peninsula had its industries developed to a considerable extent. But, during a long period of maladministration, they gradually declined, and to-day the only native industries worth mentioning are weaving, ceramics, paper making, metal works, brewing, and a few other handicrafts.

Weaving is the most important native industry remaining in existence. It is generally engaged in by farmers as a domestic



Native Pottery.



Wangle Goods.

work. As a result of Government encouragement, those engaging in weaving on the factory system are increasing, and the products are improving in quality as well as increasing in quantity. In 1916, the total production of cotton tissue amounted to 3,630,000 *yen* in value, that of China grass cloth to 3,670,000 *yen*, that of silk to 740,000 *yen*, and that of mixed tissue to 60,000 *yen*.

Ceramics sank to a very primitive stage, and produced nothing but crude unglazed pottery for daily use. The Government, learning that the Peninsula is everywhere rich in excellent material for ceramics, encourages improvement and development in this work, and the advance in this line is remarkable. The number of Koreans systematically engaging in improved ceramics is yearly on the increase, and some Japanese have also established ceramic factories at many places. In 1916, the total production of earthenwares, porcelain, and unglazed pottery amounted to 850,000 *yen*, glass wares to 70,000 *yen*, earthen pipes and bricks to 640,000 *yen*, and lime to 60,000 *yen*.

Metal works and paper making are also improving, the former being valued at 1,600,000 *yen* for 1916, and the latter 990,000 *yen*. Among other native industries, the manufacture of *wangle* goods is very promising. The *wangle* (莞草) is a kind of reed peculiar to Chosen growing in marshy places. The farmers used to make matting with it as a side-work. In 1916, the total production of it amounted to 490,000 *yen* in value. If improvement in preparation and manufacture is made, these *wangle* goods will find hearty welcome in foreign markets.

73. New Industries.

New industries in Chosen are brewing (Japanese method), the manufacture of tobacco, leather, soap, cement, matches, and sugar, flour-milling, canning, spinning and weaving, etc. Factories for all of these having been established only recently, their output does not yet amount to much.

Brewing in 1916 of *saké*, *soy*, and *miso*, principally for the use of Japanese, amounted to 27,800 *koku*, 37,600 *koku*, and 830,000 *kwan* respectively.

Manufactured tobacco used to be imported from Japan and Shanghai. But, after the close of the Russo-Japanese War, its manufacture was started in the Peninsula, and in 1916 the total production amounted to 4,280,000 *yen* in value, and not only supplied

all the demand in Chosen, but found a market in Manchuria. The export of it during the year amounted to 500,000 *yen*.

The manufacture of leather in Chosen was started in 1912 with the establishment of the Chosen Leather Company in Yeitō-ho. There is at present another company in Taiden, and several others are on the point of being established. Owing to large demands for Chosen leather after the outbreak of the World War, this industry has exceedingly developed. The total production for 1916, valued at 2,500,000 *yen*, was five times as great as that for 1913.

Most of the other manufactures are also improving and expanding year by year. The total production in 1916 amounted to 130,000 *yen* in canning, 110,000 *yen* in soap, 800,000 *yen* in cement, 1,080,000 *yen* in flour, 800,000 *yen* in matches, and 3,050,000 *yen* in spinning and weaving.

The manufacture of pulp was started in 1913 by a Japanese at Kiho, South Keisho Province, and was later transferred to the Suzuki-Shōten Company, which is planning to run the factory on a much larger scale. There is another company about to operate a new factory at Shingishū with a capital of 5,000,000 *yen*.

Experiments having proved that the cultivation of the sugar beet in the north of Keijō was promising, the manufacture of sugar was first contemplated in 1912, but could not then be realized. Of late, however, a company for this industry has been established by Japanese and Korean capitalists jointly with a fund of 5,000,000 *yen*, and it is now making preparation for starting the work.

74. Effects of World War.

The effects of the World War upon the trade and industry of Chosen in 1916 were, as alluded to elsewhere in this Report, just as favourable as in the preceding year. As may be seen from the table on page 42, the total export trade amounted to over 56,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 7,300,000 *yen* on that for the preceding year, of 22,410,000 *yen* for 1914, and of 25,920,000 *yen* for 1913. Such an augmentation in exports was, doubtless, largely due to the great development of industry in Chosen, and to an increase in the value of exports owing to the general rise in prices, but, at the same time, it was caused by an increasing demand for Chosen products by foreign markets, by a decrease in the import of European products in China and consequent increase in the import of Chosen products to take their places, and by large orders for War provisions

from Asiatic Russia. A large excess of export over import was shown in wheat, kidney beans, peas, seeds of perilla ocimoid, tallow, salt, maple leaves, dye-stuffs, old iron, tungsten, graphite, leather goods, cigarettes, cocoons, and cow-hides. The export of cow-hides for 1916 rather decreased in comparison with the preceding year, but still amounted to twice as much as that for 1913. A heavy blow, however, was struck at rice. On account of a shortage of bottoms, the export of it to the mother country was greatly hindered, and, in spite of a great increase in its export to Asiatic Russia, the total export of rice for this year fell much lower than that for the preceding year.

The import trade of Chosen, after the outbreak of the War, gradually decreased till the end of 1915, but, in 1916, it suddenly rose to 74,000,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 15,000,000 *yen* over that for the preceding year, of 11,220,000 *yen* over that for 1914, and of 2,870,000 *yen* over that for 1913. This was due to increases in the purchasing power of the people as a result of economic activity, in the value of imports on account of the general rise in prices, in import of machinery, building materials, and industrial materials caused by the development of mining and manufacturing, and in insurance and transportation expenses. Such an increase in import is not quite so bad as it may seem, for the increase in the import of machinery and materials promises an increase in future export of products. Moreover, such articles of consumption as shirtings, kerosene, and flour, which had formerly been imported principally from foreign countries, were replaced by the Japanese products, and while the total imports from foreign countries for 1916 fell 9,150,000 *yen* under those for 1913, the imports from Japan increased by 12,030,000 *yen* over those for the same year.

The excess of imports over exports for 1916 being 17,650,000 *yen* shows an increase of 7,940,000 *yen* on that for 1915, but this should not be taken as a sound basis of comparison, because the import for 1915 was abnormally small owing to a decrease in the purchasing power of the Koreans. If compared with 1914 and 1913, the excess of import over export for the year under review shows a decrease of 11,180,000 *yen* and of 23,400,000 *yen* respectively. Therefore, it may be concluded that the trade of Chosen has been in a favourable condition since the outbreak of the War.

The appreciation in prices in general is the most marked effect of the War. A comparison of the prices of important commodities in July, 1914, just before the outbreak of the War, and those in July, 1917, is given in the following table:—

Prices of Commodities

Articles	Description	Unit	Prices in July		Percentage of Rise
			1914	1917	
Rice (Cleaned)		1 <i>koku</i>	16.17	22.80	41.
Wheat		"	7.38	11.00	49.
Beans (White)		"	9.70	12.00	24.
Beans (Red)		"	13.22	15.00	13.
Leaf Tobacco		1 <i>da</i>	26.00	32.60	25.
Cow-hides		100 <i>kin</i>	53.00	82.16	55.
Flour		1 bag	2.50	3.71	48.
Refined Sugar (<i>Shion</i>)		100 <i>kin</i>	8.28	13.23	60.
Soy		1 smaller barrel	4.10	4.60	12.
Sake (<i>Sakura Masamune</i>)		1 larger barrel	25.00	29.00	16.
Beer (<i>Kirin</i>)		1 case	9.50	11.85	25.
Cotton Thread		30 balls	61.00	160.00	162.
Sheetings		20 <i>tan</i>	140.00	286.66	105.
Shirtings		1 <i>tan</i>	7.00	10.20	42.
Wadding		1 <i>kwan</i>	2.50	5.73	129.
Kerosene		1 case	3.76	5.56	48.
Coal (Japanese)		1 ton	10.50	17.00	62.
Coal (Bujun)		"	9.10	13.20	45.
Matches		1 case	3.40	6.30	85.
Bar Iron, flat		10 <i>kwan</i>	3.10	21.33	588.
Nails (3 inch)		100 <i>kin</i>	6.40	23.83	272.
Galvanized Sheet Iron		6 feet	0.65	2.85	338.
European Paper (rough)		1 ream	3.10	6.60	113.
" (18 lbs. Wall Paper)		100 sheets	1.65	2.93	78.



Gold Mine of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company. Unsan, South Heian-Dō.



Iron Foundry of the Mitsubishi Company. Kenjō, North Heian-Dō.

X. MINING.

75. Results of Enforcement of Mining Ordinance.

As alluded to in the Annual Report for 1915, the Mining Ordinance was promulgated in December, 1915, and the regulations for the enforcement of the Ordinance and those for mining registration were subsequently issued. They were put into force on the first of April, 1916, to replace the old mining regulations enacted by the former Korean Government in 1906.

The main points of change are (1) the prohibition of foreigners* from acquiring new mining permits in Chosen, except in the case of a corporation organized by foreigners as a Japanese legal being, (2) the addition of 12 important minerals, such as tungsten, molybdenum, chromium, etc., to the list of mining products subjected to the Mining Law, (3) the recognition of a right *in rem* in the mining right to which the regulations concerning immovable properties are applied, and (4) the application of the law of expropriation of land to the expropriation and use of those lands necessary for mining operations. On the whole, the new regulations favour the sound development of mining more securely than the old ones, and consequently new applications for mining permits rapidly increased after the enforcement of them.

On the very day of the enforcement of the new regulations, 550 new applications were filed with the Government. During the nine months from April to December, 1916, the number of applications reached 1,671, showing an increase of three times as many as that for the corresponding period of the preceding year. The total applications for mining in 1916 numbered 3,085, an increase of 2,271 over those in the preceding year. Classified according to the nature of the mines, the number for each class of application was as follows :—

Gold & Silver, 779	Tungsten, 704
Gold, Silver, Copper & Zinc, 494	Graphite, 319
Alluvial Gold, 255	Iron, 183
Chromium, 93	Copper, 80
Tungsten & Chromium 79	Kaolinite 27.

* While the mining concessions granted to foreigners by the former Korean Government, and the mining rights acquired by foreigners according to the old mining regulations are strictly respected, those applications for mining permits filed with the authorities by foreigners according to the old regulations and not granted by the time of the enforcement of the new regulations have all been rejected.

The permits granted by the Government during the year 1916 numbered 804, being an increase of 424, and the total number existing at the end of December, 1916, was 1,817, besides 6 concessions granted by the former Korean Government. They are given in the following table according to the nationality of the holders of mining rights :—

Mining Permits Classified According to Nationality of Holders.
End of December, 1916.

Year	Nationality									Total
	Japanese*	English	American	Japanese* and American jointly	French	Japanese* and French jointly	Italian	Russian	German	
1916	1,781	5 × 1	20 × 1	—	5 × 1	2	1 × 1	1	2	1,817 × 4
1915	1,206	5 × 2	35 × 4	—	2 × 2	—	2 × 2	1	2	1,251 × 10
1914	1,078	5 × 2	30 × 4	—	2 × 2	—	2 × 2	1	2	1,118 × 10
1913	1,032	5 × 2	31 × 4	3	2 × 2	—	2 × 2	1	6	1,080 × 10
1912	871	5 × 2	25 × 4	5	2 × 2	—	2 × 2	1	5	914 × 10
1911	757	7 × 2	17 × 2	3 × 2	2 × 2	—	2 × 2	—	5	971 × 10

* Including Koreans.

× Concessions granted by the former Korean Government before the enactment of the old mining regulations.

76. Mineral Deposit Survey and Prospecting.

The general survey of mineral deposits, commenced in 1911 with a view to furnishing reliable information, was completed by the end of the fiscal year under review. A supplementary survey will be carried on next year on some islands of Southern Chosen and at those places in the Peninsula where important deposits have been discovered since the general survey was finished. The results of the survey in each district are published as soon as they are reduced to order, and the pamphlets are distributed among those interested in mining. Information already printed relates to coal, mica, and the different deposits in the Provinces of Keiki, North Keishō, Kōkai, and North and South Heian,

According to the results of the general survey, mineral deposits are found in abundance in every Province, especially in the northern parts of the Peninsula. Of the minerals present in those deposits,

gold and silver are most widely distributed, and iron, anthracite coal, copper and lead, zinc, graphite, brown coal, and pyrites come next in order. Tungsten, molybdenum, mercury, tin, asbestos, mica, talc, Chosen jade, marble, kaolinite, and siliceous sands are also found in varying quantities.

The distribution of deposits according to the minerals present in the different Provinces is as follows :—

Gold and Silver,—Keiki, North and South Chūsei, North and South Zenra, North and South Keishō, Kwōkai, North and South Heian, South Kankyō.

Iron,—Kwōkai, South Heian, Kōgen, North and South Kankyō.

Anthracite Coal,—South Heian, Kōgen.

Copper,—South Keishō, North and South Kankyō.

Lead and Zinc,—North and South Heian, South Kankyō.

Graphite,—North Heian, Chūsei, North Keishō, Kōgen, South Kankyō.

Pyrites,—Kwōkai, North Heian, South Kankyō.

Brown Coal,—South Heian and along the eastern coast of the Peninsula.

Tungsten,—Kōgen, North and South Chūsei.

Chromium,—found with tungsten.

Mica and Chosen Jade,—South Kankyō.

Kaolinite,—North Keishō.

Siliceous Sand,—South Zenra.

The prospecting by the Government of mining deposits reserved for experimental exploitation was, as remarked in the last Annual Report, started in 1914 at the gold mines of Shōshū, North Keishō Province, of Gishū, North Heian Province, and of Shinkō, South Kankyō Province. Owing to financial limitations and rise in price of mining materials, the work could not be pursued quite so far as expected, but it has been ascertained that the veins of ore already found are rich in minerals and suitable for operation on a large scale.

77. Mining Operations and Output.

For sometime after the outbreak of the World War, mining in Chosen was under unfavourable conditions, but, from the latter half of the year 1915, it began to improve owing to an increase in the demand for, and a rise in the price of, mineral products, and in the

year under review it became unprecedentedly prosperous. In comparison with the preceding year, the number of applications for mining increased by 2,271, that of permits by 424, that of mines by 560, that of mines under operation by 170, and the estimate of products by 3,500,000 *yen*.

The Japanese capitalists who became interested in mining operations in Chosen, contributed to the development of mining by undertaking it on a large scale. The Mitsui Mining Company enlarged its works in mining and smelting iron at Kaisen, and started operating a tungsten mine at the Diamond Mountain; the Furukawa Mining Partnership Corporation working Kijō Gold Mine completed the erection of a refinery; the Mitsubishi Firm will start the transportation of iron ores from the mines at Kōshū and Sainei to Kenjiho as soon as the equipment of its foundry there is completed; and the Kuhara Mining Joint-Stock Company started the exploitation of its mine at Kōzan on a large scale, and the smelting furnaces erected by the Company at Chinnampo began to be operated in part in December, 1916.

Among the gold mines developed by foreigners, that at Suian greatly extended its work, and its output for the year, 3,700,000 *yen* in value, surpassed that of Unsan Mine. At Chiksan Mine a dredger is in the course of construction to admit of placer mining on a greater scale.

The total amount of mineral output for the year under review is estimated at 14,070,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 3,560,000 *yen* (or 33%) on the output for the preceding year. Owing to the War, the demand for various minerals in 1916 differed from that for preceding years. Consequently the order of mineral products underwent a change, and instead of being gold, coal, iron, graphite, silver, etc., as was formerly the case, it became gold, coal, graphite, iron, copper, silver, etc., as shown in the following table:—

Mineral Products in Chosen.

Minerals	Year						
	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Gold	<i>Yen</i> 7,379,036	<i>Yen</i> 6,767,253	<i>Yen</i> 6,057,628	<i>Yen</i> 5,692,321	<i>Yen</i> 4,644,983	<i>Yen</i> 4,433,838	<i>Yen</i> 3,744,957
Gold & Silver Ore.	639,364	192,108	94,866	70,223	190,159	50,877	262,992
Placer Gold . . .	890,475	699,390	575,350	970,205	670,693	591,618	821,609
Concentrates . . .	2,816,173	970,298	517,485	372,064	293,098	230,210	246,631
Silver	33,731	22,594	18,920	28,760	15,097	7,118	6,555

(Continued)

Minerals	Year						
	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910
Copper Ore . . .	Yen 308,846	Yen 9,506	Yen 1,706	Yen 3,764	Yen 6,642	Yen 684	Yen 21,488
Lead	93,458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc Ore	5,530	269,438	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Ore	385,774	357,409	293,144	233,975	201,846	162,988	421,462
Tungsten	279,229	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graphite	394,779	215,077	152,282	252,863	234,801	169,065	153,477
Coal	819,221	997,746	810,752	570,158	557,802	539,497	388,781
Others	32,572	15,147	285	3,193	—	63	—
Total	14,078,188	10,515,966	8,522,418	8,197,526	6,815,121	6,185,958	6,067,952

XI. FORESTRY.

78. Protection of Forests and Noted Trees.

The execution of the protective measures with regard to State forests being carried out extensively and effectively, thefts of timber, forest fires, and other depredations decreased to a considerable degree. The State forests placed under the protection of local people, according to Article 10 of the Forest Law, numbered 237 at the end of the fiscal year under review, aggregating 542,000 *cho* in area.

Among the many insects and worms injurious to forest trees, the hairy caterpillar is conspicuous in most of the pine forests, and in 1912 the Government took measures for exterminating this noxious pest. During the fiscal year 1916, a sum of 23,441 *yen* was spent for this purpose, in addition to the expenses met by Provincial Governments and the labour contributed by villagers. Altogether the equivalent of 1,170,000 working days was spent in collecting or destroying caterpillars, chrysalides, butterflies, and eggs, amounting to 37,238 *koku* in quantity. The total area of forests thus protected was over 207,000 *cho*. It was very fortunate that, owing to an abundant rainfall in 1916, there was a spread of muscardine which caused the death of a large number of caterpillars. As a radical preventive measure against the insects, the Government is encouraging the afforestation of broad-leaved trees.

Throughout the Peninsula, there are many rare trees famous among the people from of old. They are not only valuable as material for historical and botanical studies, but are helpful in preserving the charm of the scenery and in fostering in the people the love of country. The Government has, therefore, made investigation of such trees and is considering the best means of protecting them. The largest of these trees are the pointed zelkova and the maiden-hair-tree, next come the Japanese sophora tree, the juniper, and the lace-bark pine.

79. Investigation and Disposal of State Forests.

The investigation of State forests, begun in 1911 in certain important localities for discriminating between those to be preserved for



Noted Trees.

Pinus Bungeana.

Age, 200 years

Height, 50 feet

Circumference of trunk, 17 feet.



Pinus Densiflora.

Age, 450 years

Height, 50 feet

Circumference of trunk, 8 feet.

the State, and those to be disposed of for private utilization, has gradually been extended to the whole Peninsula. In 1916, State mountains and forests in all the provinces, covering an aggregate area of 607,000 *cho*, were surveyed by 15 surveying parties. If to these be added those surveyed in preceding years, the total area aggregates 2,453,000 *cho* (excluding those surveyed by the Lumber Undertaking Station), of which 1,994,000 *cho* is to be preserved for the State and 458,000 *cho* is to be leased out for utilization to private individuals and corporations. In order to make particular inspection and survey of those State forests, application for the utilization of which had been filed by private persons, 4 more surveying parties were also engaged. The total amount defrayed for all these surveying works during the fiscal year 1916 was 134,537 *yen*.

According to the revised Forest Regulations, the State forests leased to private individuals may be permanently transferred to them if successfully conducted. It is also provided that the people of the locality can gather branches, bushes, or other products, even in preserved State forests. The total number of permissions given to applicants for forest utilization during the year under review was 6,586, the aggregate area amounting to 60,637 *cho*. Should these be added to those given in previous years, the grand total of permissions reaches 32,104, aggregating 361,510 *cho* in area.

The State forests transferred for utilization to Provincial Governments, village offices, public schools, and others during the year under review aggregated 15,714 *cho*, of which 1,025 *cho* in 7 places was handed over to Provincial Governments, 5,342 *cho* in 520 places to villages for the use of model afforestation, and 1,278 *cho* in 120 places to public schools. In addition, forests granted for use as grave-yards according to the Regulations for Graves aggregated 160 *cho*.

As to the disposal of State forests, trees, and other products during the year, 288 *cho* of forests and 274,800 cubic *shaku* of trees were sold, while 178,800 cubic *shaku* of trees and 265,000 pieces of stone were given for public use. From the sale of State forests and products, 92,400 *yen* was realized.

80. Seedling Stations.

Public Seedling Stations are maintained by the Government-General, by the Local Expenses Funds, and by the Imperial Donation Funds. The seedlings raised at State seedling stations are primarily

for plantation in State forests around the city of Keijō, which are directly maintained and managed by the Government-General, while those grown in local seedling stations are for use in the afforestation conducted by Local Governments and for free distribution or sale among such local people as are interested in afforestation. During the year under review the distribution totalled 26,270,000 trees and 229 *koku* of seeds. The kinds of seedlings distributed are Japanese red pine, Japanese black pine, pseudo-acacia, *kumugi* (a kind of oak), chestnut, *han-no-ki* (alder), and poplar.

The following table gives the general features of these seedling stations for the past few years:—

Public Seedling Stations. End of Fiscal Year.

Year	Maintained by the State			Maintained by Local Expenses Funds		
	Number of Stations	Area	Number of Seedlings	Number of Stations	Area	Number of Seedlings
1916	5	32.6	2,236,862	78	193.4	28,923,433
1915	5	33.8	2,622,400	88	188.2	21,724,248
1914	1	17.6	1,577,293	80	164.1	16,726,030
1913	1	17.6	1,519,351	76	159.7	13,348,859
1912	2	25.2	3,152,629	260	146.1	7,993,604
1911	14	102.0	7,985,433	76	45.4	812,192
1910	6	57.3	3,498,250	5	5.0	75,587

(Continued)

Year	Maintained by Imperial Donation Funds			Total		
	Number of Stations	Area	Number of Seedlings	Number of Stations	Area	Number of Seedlings
1916	43	40.0	4,656,825	128	270.9	35,817,120
1915	40	47.2	3,325,901	133	269.2	27,672,549
1914	41	40.5	2,629,423	122	222.2	20,932,746
1913	42	41.2	1,676,814	119	218.5	16,545,024
1912	48	44.4	1,683,945	310	215.7	12,830,178
1911	44	32.3	237,335	134	179.7	9,034,960
1910	—	—	—	11	62.3	3,573,837

Similar undertakings are also conducted by private corporations or individuals. Of these, 331 were by Japanese, 2,424 by Koreans, and one was by a foreigner. The total number of seedlings raised by them in 1916 reached as high as 121,980,000 of which 57,860,000 were used for afforestation.



Pine Afforestation by a Provincial Government in its Third Year.



Larch Afforestation by a Private Person in its Tenth Year.

81. Afforestation.

The Government afforestation of denuded hills and mountains in the vicinity of Keijō started in 1907 was further advanced in the year under review. The total area thus planted up to the end of March, 1917, covered over 2,300 *cho*, and trees planted thereon numbered 10,573,000, including those planted to replace dead ones.

Provincial Governments taking charge of State mountains have also been conducting afforestation since 1911, the cost being met by the Local Expenses Funds, and, by the end of the fiscal year under review, a total area of 1,109 *cho* had been planted with 4,895,000 seedlings, including those planted to replace those failing to take root.

With a view to arousing in the people an interest in, and love of, afforestation, the Government-General appointed April 3 (the anniversary of the demise of Jimmu Tennō, the first Emperor of Japan) to be observed throughout the Peninsula as Arbor-Day. The first Arbor-Day was celebrated under the auspices of the Governor-General in the grounds of the Government Offices on the slopes of Namsan (南山) in 1911. The sixth Arbor-Day in 1916 was graced with the presence of the new Governor-General, Count Hasegawa.

Arbor-Day arouses much interest in the people in general, especially in the school children. On the sixth Arbor-Day, the total number of participants throughout the country reached 750,000, and trees planted that day numbered over 20,470,900, making the aggregate for all Arbor-Days 76,600,000.

The love of afforestation being thus awakened among the Koreans, those conducting private undertakings in afforestation are greatly increasing in number. The Oriental Development Company, the Mitsui Firm of Tokyo, and the Seisen Afforestation Company are also conducting afforestation on a large scale. The total area devoted to afforestation by private individuals and corporations since 1910 (including the model afforestation of villages and the memorial afforestation on the Coronation Day) now amounts to 82,000 *cho*, the aggregate number of trees planted being 260,000,000. The principal kinds of trees planted during the year under review were Japanese red pine, Japanese black pine, pseudo-acacia, *kunugi* (oak), poplar and chestnut.

XII. FISHERY.

82. Fishing Permits.

Applications for fishing permits during the year under review numbered 3,688, of which 411 were novel cases for diving for *Kajime* (*cislonia orbore*) and *arame* (*ecklonia cava*) to be used as material for the manufacture of iodine. Of these applications, 3,336 were approved, 282 rejected, and 70 are undergoing Government investigation. The total number of grants, including the concessions given under the old Fishery Law enacted in 1911, reached 16,787. The following table gives the number of applications for fishing grants and of official approvals during several years past:—

Applications for Fishery

End of December, Each Year.

Year	Description	Number of Applications Received				Number of Applications Approved			
		Japanese	Koreans	Japanese and Koreans Jointly	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese and Koreans Jointly	Total
1916	Fishery Concessions	129	174	4	307	57	224	1	282
	Fishery Permits	1,491	2,197	—	3,688	1,313	2,023	—	3,336
	Fishery Licences	3,171	9,437	—	12,608	3,171	9,437	—	12,608
	Total	4,791	11,808	4	16,603	4,541	11,684	1	16,226
1915		4,257	8,412	22	12,691	3,833	7,891	1	11,725
1914		4,552	9,136	113	13,801	4,116	8,613	32	12,761
1913		3,950	10,229	52	14,231	3,760	10,341	89	14,140
1912		5,149	6,164	83	11,346	4,677	5,958	24	10,659
1911		4,770	5,861	66	10,697	4,655	5,834	29	10,618

83. Experiments in and Investigation of Aquatic Products.

In continuation of the previous year's work, the investigation of aquatic products of Chosen waters, and experiments in the proper methods of catching and cultivating certain species of aquatic pro-

ducts were carried on during the year 1916 at several places. Through the experiments off the coast of North Keishō Province, it was ascertained that the skipper drift net may be profitably used in fishing for mackerel. Along the coast of Chosen, Kōgen Province, the distribution of cod-ground-crab (*lithodes kamschatica*) was investigated. New discoveries were made in the fishing for *hira* (*ilisha elongata*) and in the distribution of *tairagi* (*piuna japonica*) and *kajime* (*eislonia orbore*) along the western and southern coasts of the Peninsula.

Owing to a shortage in *nibe* (*sciaena japonica*), experiments in manufacturing fish glue could not be made so well as expected during the year. But the result of an investigation of the goods sent to London for that purpose has proved that the fish glue manufactured from the air bladder of Chosen *nibe* is almost the same as the tongue isinglass made in Bombay, and is a good material for the manufacture of isinglass.

In the artificial incubation of salmon, out of 2,325,700 eggs, 2,004,484 were hatched, of which 1,951,899 were liberated, making the aggregate of par released 8,300,000. For raising carp, 37 adult fish were imported from Lake Biwa, Japan, and from them 300,000 young fish were obtained during the year, of which 6,000 were distributed among the lakes and rivers of North Kankyō and North Keishō Provinces. The artificial hatching of American brook trout imported from Leadville, Colorado, numbering 100,000, has shown a very good result.

The observation of marine currents and temperature is being carried on at 12 places by the Chosen Fisheries Associations, but the places selected being greatly influenced by the lie of the surrounding land and unable to furnish of themselves sufficient information, the Government has commissioned ten light-houses to assist the Associations in the work.

The total expenses for experiments in, and investigation of, aquatic products for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to 49,000 *yen*, of which 36,738 *yen* was defrayed by the Government-General and 12,363 *yen* from the Local Expenses Funds.

84. Encouragement of Improvement in Fishing.

For the encouragement of improvement in fishing in Chosen, the Government-General coöperates with Local Governments in the investigation of aquatic products, in the supervision of the fishing

industry, and in giving instruction in, and lectures upon, improved fishing methods and the new laws and regulations concerned. During the year under review, 96 experts were despatched for these purposes to all the coasts of the Peninsula, and practical training in fishing was given to 446 persons, to whom the Government granted subsidies in order to help them to become independent in the management of their work, and in this way furnish good examples for fishermen in general.

During the year under review, the total expenses for the encouragement of improvement in fishing amounted to 74,000 *yen*, of which 38,500 *yen* was defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, which received a State subsidy of 10,000 *yen* for this purpose, and 35,400 *yen* was defrayed from the Imperial Donation Funds.

As a result of the encouragement, the natives have lately made great improvement in their fishing implements and fishing methods, especially in the hand line, long line, gill net, and haul-seine. Drift-nets, *ankō-ami* (a kind of trap net), and small hand seines, which were formerly unknown to Koreans, are now adopted by them, and are giving quite as good results as those operated by Japanese fishers. Some Koreans are engaging in fishing on a large scale, using the *ōshiki-ami* (a kind of large fixed trap-net), purse-seine, circle net, and trap-net.

Fishing boats being rather expensive, improvements made in them are of comparatively slow growth. At the end of the year, improved fishing boats numbered 3,420, showing an increase of 300 over the preceding year.

85. Growth in Fishing Industry.

As a result of the Government encouragement, the fishing industry in Chosen is gradually developing. The total fishery products obtained during the year 1916 amounted to 15,951,000 *yen* in value, of which 7,990,000 *yen* was by Japanese fishers and 7,960,000 *yen* by Koreans. In comparison with the preceding year, an increase of 2,716,000 *yen* was shown, in spite of the continual rains experienced in the fishing season resulting in extraordinary marine conditions. The following table gives the details of the fishing industry as conducted during the past few years :—

End of December, Each Year.

Description Year	Number of Fishing Boats			Number of Fishers		
	Japanese	Korean	Total	Japanese	Korean	Total
1916	10,633	34,607	45,240	63,325	315,270	378,595
1915	6,575	16,371	22,946	29,063	241,627	270,690
1914	6,200	15,152	21,352	27,948	224,002	251,950
1913	6,011	13,351	19,362	25,540	187,173	212,713
1912	5,653	10,502	16,155	22,488	160,809	183,297
1911	5,029	10,833	15,862	20,725	118,920	139,645
1910	3,960	12,749	16,709	16,502	76,900	93,402
1909	3,755	12,567	16,322	15,751	75,063	90,814

(Continued)

Description Year	Value of Products			Average Value of Products			
	Taken by Japanese	Taken by Koreans	Total	Per Boat		Per Person	
				Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
1916	Yen 7,990,410	Yen 7,960,982	Yen 15,951,422	Yen 731	Yen 230	Yen 123	Yen 25
1915	6,869,272	6,365,669	13,234,941	1,004	388	227	26
1914	6,449,226	5,615,459	12,064,685	1,040	371	231	25
1913	6,001,232	5,055,051	11,056,283	931	379	219	27
1912	7,073,029	5,989,375	13,062,404	1,173	570	295	37
1911	5,132,862	4,320,883	9,453,745	937	399	228	33
1910	4,211,312	3,929,260	8,140,572	996	308	239	51
1909	3,552,194	3,690,300	7,242,494	819	294	195	49

The Government is now protecting whales, and permits for whale-fishing are, as hitherto, granted only to two companies, their bases of operation being limited to 5 ports, and fishing boats to 12. Whales caught during the year 1916 numbered 216, valued at 211,965 yen.

Japanese fishers coming to fish off the coasts of the Peninsula and those migrating here are increasing in number. They have organized several fishing bodies and systematically engage in joint works, or establish fishing villages and engage in side-works, such as agriculture, netting, hunting, joint sale of their products, etc. At the end of 1916, the total number of Japanese immigrant families

engaging in fishing was 3,980, showing an increase of 441 families over the preceding year. Of these 2,882 families are settled in newly established villages.

The manufacture of marine products by Koreans used to be very simple and crude, but, owing to Government encouragement and instruction, it has lately improved very much. The total sum of their products for 1916 amounted to 5,550,000 *yen* in value, as against 4,234,000 *yen* produced by Japanese.

Following the example set by the Government, private undertakings in the culture of aquatic products are increasing year after year. Among those started in the fiscal year under review, the most notable ones are laver-culture in South Zenra and South Keishō Provinces, oyster-culture in North and South Kankyō and Kōkai Provinces, and the culture of razor-shells, carp, and turtles in Keiki Province.

86. Inspection of Seaweeds for Export.

Seaweeds for industrial purposes, such as *tengusa* (*gelidium smansii lamx*) from which gelatine can be made, *kaira* (*gloiopeltis-tenax*), *ginnankusa* (*iridæa cornucopiæ*) from which starch can be made, etc., are important products for export to Japan. However, the Korean products, though not inferior in material itself to those obtained in the mother country and Taiwan, used to command, in the Japanese market, prices forty per cent. less than the latter owing to the crudeness of preparation. To effect an improvement in it, the Government started in July, 1913, official inspection of seaweeds at Jinsen, Fusan, Genzan, and Mokpo. During the year 1916, those officially inspected amounted to 40,125 sacks (4,744,000 *kin*), of which 222 sacks were rejected. Since the inauguration of this inspection, the exported staple has markedly improved in quality, so that its price in the Japanese markets has risen 20 to 40 per cent.

87. Marine Products Associations and Fishery Associations.

There are two Marine Products Associations organized under the Fishery Law enacted in 1911. The one is the Chosen Marine Products Association at Fusan, embracing the fishermen and dealers in marine products along all the coasts of the Peninsula, and having

12 branches and 27 detached offices throughout the country, the other is the Seaweed-Dealers' Association at Mokpo, embracing all the dealers in seaweed in Mokpo Prefecture. The former has 33,474 members, of whom 19,021 are Japanese and 14,453 Koreans. During the fiscal year 1916, it gave gratuitous medical treatment to 12,663 patients, and preventive injection against cholera to 2,560 persons, acted for members in filing fishery applications with the authorities, issued 3,189 certificates with regard to exemption from Customs duties, and exerted its good offices in 163 disputes. By the end of March, 1917, it had established 37 bases for fishing and two fishing villages. As this Association is not only useful in protecting fishermen and promoting their mutual interests, but helpful in securing advancement in the development of the fishing industry, a State subsidy of 30,000 *yen* was again granted in this year. The Mokpo Seaweed-Dealers' Association aims at improvement and increase in seaweeds, and endeavours, in accordance with the enforcement of official inspection of seaweeds, to remove old evils practised by the dealers.

The Fishery Law also recognizes the formation of Fishery Associations. By the end of the year under review, the number of these Associations had reached 47, and that of their members 10,246. As it is very difficult to secure suitable directors for them, the authorities take much trouble in guiding and supervising the Associations. So far no remarkable result has been obtained, save that good order is being maintained in fishing villages.

XIII. EDUCATION.

88. Educational System.

In consideration of their respective circumstances, Japanese and Koreans are, as a rule, separately educated in Chosen. For the education of Japanese, the educational system of Japan is adopted with a slight modification in the school curricula.* As is the case in Japan, the school age begins at six, and primary education for six years is compulsory. The Elementary School (小學校) can provide, in addition to its primary course, either an advanced course of two years or a supplementary course of one or two years or both of them. Secondary education is given to boys in the Middle School (中學校) and to girls in the Girls' High School (高等女學校). The Industrial Schools (實業學校) are also conducted according to the Regulations for Industrial Education in Japan, while institutions for higher and special education are not as yet established, save for one maintained by a private corporation.

The education of Koreans is roughly classified into three kinds, namely, common education, industrial education, and special education. Common education is the national education based upon the fundamental principle of the Imperial Rescript on Education issued in 1890. It aims at giving the coming generations such moral training and general knowledge as will enable them to meet the needs of the times, and make of them loyal and good subjects of Imperial Japan, and, at the same time, worthy citizens of the world. It comprises the Common School (普通學校), the Higher Common School (高等普通學校), and the Girls' Higher Common School (女子高等普通學校). Industrial education aims at imparting knowledge of, and training in, agriculture, commerce, and technical industries. Various kinds of industrial schools are maintained at different places according to local needs. Special education endeavours to furnish the students with knowledge of the higher branches of science and special art. Institutions for this purpose, as well as other schools mentioned above, are fully treated of in the following sections.

* Elementary Schools in Japan have neither agriculture nor commerce as a regular subject in the primary course, while one or the other of these industrial subjects is required to be taken in those of Chosen. The advanced course of the Elementary School in Chosen may give the Korean language as an elective subject.

89. Schools for Japanese.

Elementary Schools are in general maintained by School Associations in cities and towns incorporated according to the Regulations for the Organization of School Associations, but the Associations outside cities being still too weak to support well-equipped schools, the Government gives them financial aid which amounted in 1916 to 211,600 *yen*. The Government also encourages School Associations and Educational Associations to establish hostels for school children coming for their education from far interior places. The State subsidy granted for this purpose for the year under review amounted to 6,400 *yen*, and the hostels established by the end of the year at Keijō, Zenshū, etc., numbered 10, with an enrollment of over 200 boarders. The total number of Elementary Schools at the end of the year reached 324, and that of pupils 34,100, showing an increase of 15 schools and 2,800 pupils as against the preceding year.

Of the secondary and commercial schools for Japanese, the Middle Schools are maintained by the Government-General, and the others by the School Associations. During the year under review, a Government Middle School was established at Heijō, a Girls' High School at Taikyū, and a Girls' Practical High School at Kunsan, thus making a total of 3 Middle Schools, 5 Girls' High Schools, 4 Girls' Practical High Schools (女子實科高等女學校), and 2 Commercial Schools. The applicants for these schools are yearly on the increase. In April, 1916, there were 1,425 applicants for 375 places in Middle Schools, 648 applicants for 526 places in Girls' High Schools and Girls' Practical High Schools, and 220 applicants for 71 places in Commercial Schools. Seven of these Girls' High Schools and two Commercial Schools obtained State subsidies of 14,690 *yen* and 4,300 *yen* respectively for the year 1916. The total expenditure of the Middle Schools for the year amounted to 137,829 *yen*, that of the Girls' High Schools and Girls' Practical High Schools to 102,738 *yen*, and that of Commercial Schools to 27,322 *yen*.

As mentioned in the preceding section, the higher institutions of learning for Japanese have not as yet been established in Chosen. But, with the establishment of the Keijō Medical College (醫學專門學校) and the Keijō Technical College (工業專門學校) in the year 1916, Japanese students have become eligible for entrance equally with Korean students. These institutions are fully treated of in Section 92.

Private schools for Japanese are yet very few. In the year under review, 3 private schools for secondary education having

obtained Government recognition according to the Regulations issued in August, 1915, the total number of private schools grew to 6, of which the Branch School of the Toyō-kyōkwai Academy and the Zenrin Commercial School received State subsidies.

The general features of all these schools at the end of the fiscal year 1916, compared with previous years, is shown in the following table:—

End of Fiscal Year 1916.

Description	Number of Schools Maintained by				Number of Classes	Number of Teachers	Number of Students and Pupils			Graduates
	Government	School Associations	Private Persons	Total			Boys	Girls	Total	
Elementary Schools . . .	1*	323	—	324	892	1,153	18,080	16,063	34,143	5,150
Middle Schools	3	—	—	3	27	59	1,103	—	1,103	91
Teacher's Training Institute attached to above	1	—	—	1	1	—	35	—	35	35
Girls' High Schools and Practical High Schools .	—	9	—	9	38	79	—	1,381	1,381	258
Commercial Schools . . .	—	2	1	3	12	24	462	—	462	73
Elementary Commercial Schools	—	3	—	3	11	17	222	—	222	284
Special Schools	—	—	1	1	1	24	24	—	24	24
Other Schools	—	—	4	4	15	37	226	211	437	128
Total	5	337	6	348	997	1,391	21,152	17,655	37,807	6,043
1915	4	327	15	346	946	1,298	18,890	16,423	35,313	6,289
1914	3	301	16	320	873	1,173	16,955	14,653	31,608	5,276
1913	3	268	13	284	805	1,051	15,225	13,111	28,336	4,525
1912	2	212	10	224	679	870	13,113	11,380	24,493	
1911	2	33	161	196	570	732	11,375	9,912	21,287	
1910	1	28	120	149	446	591	9,252	8,012	17,264	

* Attached to Keijō Middle School.

90. Schools for Koreans.*

(1) Common Schools.

Primary education for Koreans is given in the Common Schools established according to the Chosen Educational Ordinance. The regulations for the education of Koreans are so formulated as to make the schools best suited to the existing conditions of the

* See the map of Chosen showing distribution of schools for Koreans.



Bird's Eye View of the Technical College in Keijo.



Metal Work.



Chemical Analysis.



Ceramics.



Architecture



Wood Work.



Weaving.

Laboratories and Work-Shops.

people, putting special emphasis on the teaching of the Japanese language, the enhancement of the habit of industry, and the cultivation of the national spirit. The school age for Koreans being eight is two years later than that for Japanese. The period of study for the Common School is four years, but it may be shortened to three years according to local conditions.

At the end of the year under review, there were 447 Common Schools (Government, public, and private), showing an increase of 18 as against the preceding year. During the year, 11 private common schools were converted into public schools. The total expenditure of the public common schools for the year was 1,261,900 *yen*, of which 523,000 *yen* was defrayed by the State, 267,900 *yen* from the Imperial Donation Funds, 99,200 *yen* from the income of old school properties, 74,500 *yen* from the school tax,* 71,100 *yen* from new school properties, and 51,900 *yen* from fees.

The following table shows the general conditions of Common Schools at the end of the fiscal year 1916, in comparison with preceding years :—

End of March, Each Year.

Description	Number of Schools	Number of Classes	Number of Teachers			Number of Students			Number of Graduates
			Japanese	Korean	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
1916									
Government Common Schools	2	13	10	5	15	329	157	486	99
Public Common Schools	426	1,566	602	1,375	1,978	59,528	6,126	65,654	9,249
Private Common Schools	19	51	25	52	77	1,305	184	1,489	167
Total	447	1,631	640	1,431	2,068	61,162	6,467	67,629	9,515
1915	429	1,493	608	1,345	1,960	54,997	5,663	60,660	8,471
1914	404	1,405	546	1,274	1,820	48,489	4,530	53,019	7,911
1913	388	1,291	501	1,200	1,701	45,572	4,239	49,811	5,813
1912	367	1,185	435	1,143	1,578	39,630	3,800	43,430	4,551
1911	306	916	370	888	1,258	29,982	2,403	32,385	3,159
1910	173	588	165	584	749	18,847	1,274	20,121	1,870

Industrial training in Common Schools is showing very good results in spite of the small amount of expenditure. During the year under review, 336 schools adopted elementary agriculture as a regular subject, 15 schools adopted elementary commerce, and 103

* Collection of the school tax from Koreans according to the Regulations is effected only in part.

† A very small amount of fees is collected from Korean pupils except in some special localities.

schools manual training and agriculture, or manual training alone. 71 Common Schools conducted Elementary Industrial Schools attached to them, and 393 schools maintained school forests, totalling in area 5,700 *cho*, of which 2,300 *cho* had been afforested by the end of the year.

(2) Higher Common Schools.

The Higher Common School gives a liberal education to Korean boys of not less than twelve years of age for a period of four years. The applicants for admission must be graduates of a Common School or recognized as equal or superior to such graduates in their qualifications. The subjects of study in the school have been fixed with a view to their proving equal to the demands of practical life. The fact that agriculture or commerce, and manual work are made indispensable subjects of study is owing to the idea of fostering in the minds of the students the love and habit of steady work and industry. Most graduates, other than those pursuing higher education, or employed by the Government, banks, or firms, engage in agricultural or industrial works. A normal school as such not being maintained in the Peninsula, the Government Higher Common Schools are made use of in the training of the teaching force for the Common Schools, and all the graduates from the Normal Courses have secured appointments.

The Girls' Higher Common School puts emphasis upon fostering feminine virtues in Korean girls and instructing them in the knowledge and art useful in making a livelihood. In their curriculum more hours are allotted to such subjects as domestic sciences, house-keeping, sewing, and handicraft than to others. The terms of admission to the school are the same as those for boys' schools, but the period of study in the girls' schools is only three years. The Girls' Higher Common School can also form a Normal Course and Handicraft Course and maintain attached Common Schools.

There were, at the end of the fiscal year 1916, 3 Higher Common Schools (at Keijō, Heijō, and Taikyū) and 2 Girls' Higher Common Schools (at Keijō and Heijō) maintained by the Government-General. The applicants for admission to the Higher Common Schools are yearly on the increase, numbering 2,650 for 537 places in April, 1916. The applicants for the Girls' Higher Common Schools numbered 187 for 164 places. The expenditure for boys' schools for the year under review was 140,800 *yen*, and that for girls' schools 61,801 *yen*.

As for private schools, there were, at the end of the year, two

Higher Common Schools in Keijō and one each in Kaijō, Tōrai, and Kankō, and two Girls' Higher Common Schools in Keijō. They were all well equipped and showed good results. It is to be noted that foreign missions appreciate the principle of the Educational Regulations of Chosen and are inclined to re-form their schools in conformity with the Government regulations. The Kaijō Higher Common School was one so re-formed in the year under review.

The following table gives further particulars of the above-mentioned Higher Common Schools as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1916:—

End of Fiscal Year 1916.

Description Name of School		Period of Study	Number of Classes	Number of Teaching Force			Number of Students	Number of Graduates
				Japanese	Korean	Total		
Keijō Higher Common School	Main Course	4	15	37	7	44	587	81
	Normal Course	1	1				16	16
	Teachers' Training School	1	1				27	27
Heijō Higher Common School	Main Course	4	8	15	5	20	345	67
	Normal Course	1	1				30	30
Taikyū Higher Common School	Main Course	4	2	7	1	8	106	—
Keijō Girls' Higher Common School	Main Course	3	3	12	4	16	122	33
	Handicraft Course	3	3				19	6
	Normal Course	1	1				34	34
Heijō Girls' Higher Common School	Main Course	3	3	11	2	13	104	27
	Handicraft Course	3	3				44	8
Total		5	41	82	19	101	1,434	319
1915		4	—	37	18	91	1,260	352
1914		4	—	35	18	87	1,076	294
1913		3	—	33	21	85	1,094	367
1912		3	—	27	23	82	893	217
1911		3	—	26	21	71	854	300

(3) Industrial Schools.

Under this designation come Provincial Agricultural Schools, Commercial Schools, Technical Schools, and Elementary Industrial Schools. The period of study in these schools may be fixed within the limits of from two to three years, and their curricula are so arranged as to give Korean boys such industrial education as will suit their respective local conditions. The terms for admission to them are the same as in the case of Higher Common Schools. As it is recognized by all that the cultivation of the love of industry and the development of productive works among Koreans are matters of urgent necessity, the applicants for these schools are yearly on the increase, numbering in April, 1916, 2,114 as against 953 places. As there is no Industrial School established for Japanese boys in Chosen, those wishing to get industrial education are admitted to some of these schools as special students or students at large.

At the end of the fiscal year 1916, there were 15 Agricultural Schools, 2 Commercial Schools, and one Commercial and Technical School. Of the Elementary Industrial Schools, 57 were for agriculture, 7 for commerce, 7 for technical industry, and 1 for fishery. The total expenditure for all these Industrial Schools for the year amounted to 145,300 *yen*, and the State subsidy for them was 75,500 *yen*.

As to private schools, there were 1 Commercial School and 2 Elementary Industrial Schools for technical industry.

The following table shows the general features of Industrial Schools for the past eight years :—

Fiscal Year	Description Schools	Schools	Classes	Instructors			Students	Graduates	
				Japanese	Korean	Total			
1916	Industrial Schools	Public . .	18	40	82	22	104	1,504	597
		Private . .	1	3	7	1	8	123	34
		Total . .	19	43	89	23	112	1,627	631
	Elementary Industrial Schools	Public . .	72	82	137	100	237	1,449	1,033
		Private . .	2	4	3	1	4	57	44
		Total . .	74	86	140	101	241	1,506	1,077
	Grand Total		83	129	229	124	353	3,133	1,708

(Continued)

Fiscal Year	Description	Schools	Classes	Instructors			Students	Graduates
				Japanese	Korean	Total		
1915		86	118	218	116	334	2,962	1,545
1914		77	107	181	115	296	2,483	1,229
1913		78	109	185	113	298	2,471	1,202
1912		53	81	138	82	220	2,031	828
1911		36	59	116	54	170	1,574	668
1910		25	33	91	51	142	1,011	22

(4) Special Schools or Colleges.

There are 3 Special Schools for the higher education of Koreans, namely, the Keijō Law College, the Keijō Medical College, and the Keijō Technical College.

The Keijō Law College is the former Keijō Special School reformed in conformity with the Regulations for the Organization of Government Special Schools. It aims at instructing Korean young men in the knowledge of law and economics. The period of study is three years, and those eligible for admission are Korean graduates of a Higher Common School or those recognized as equal or superior to them in scholarly attainments. The students of each class of the former Keijō Special School were all enrolled in the corresponding class of the new school at the time of re-organization, and, at the end of the year, there were three classes, a faculty of 15, and 128 students. The applications for admission in April, 1916, being 383, equalled five times the number of places. The total number of Koreans graduated by the end of March, 1917, was 41. The expenditure for the year was 20,800 *yen*.

The two other Special Schools, being for the education of both Koreans and Japanese in Chosen, are treated of in the following section.

91. Higher Education.

Although the provisions for higher or special education were mentioned in the Chosen Educational Ordinance issued in 1911, no detailed regulations for the establishment of such institutions were promulgated till March, 1915, as the general conditions in the Peninsula did not require them. In April, 1916, the Regulations for

Organization of the Government Special Schools* were enacted to enable the establishment by the Government of professional and technical institutions in Chosen. Accordingly, the Keijō Law College, the Keijō Medical College, and the Keijō Technical College were established in the same month. The Keijō Law College is, as mentioned in the previous section, exclusively for Korean young men. But, in other higher institutions, no difficulty is found in effecting the co-education of Koreans and Japanese, and the graduates of both Higher Common Schools and Middle Schools are qualified for admission to the Keijō Medical College and the Keijō Technical College.

The Keijō Medical College is the re-organized Medical Training School formerly attached to the Government Hospital, and aims at turning out competent physicians. The period of study is four years. Both Japanese and Koreans are eligible for admission provided they are graduates of a Higher Common School or Middle School, or are recognized as equal or superior to such in scholarship. The applicants for admission in April, 1916, were 67 Japanese for 25 places, and 261 Koreans for 67 places. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 4 classes, a faculty of 41, and 25 Japanese and 204 Korean students. The total expenditure for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to 29,497 *yen*.

The Keijō Technical College is a school formed out of the former Special Course of the Government Industrial Training School established in 1907. Its object is to impart special knowledge concerning technical industries in order to train up experts and managers for industrial undertakings. It has 6 departments, namely, Dyeing and Weaving, Applied Chemistry, Ceramics, Engineering, Architecture, and Mining, of which the Mining Department is an entirely new one and will be started in the coming year. The period of study is three years, and conditions for admission are the same as those for the Medical College.

This College has an attached Industrial Training School which was formed out of the former Industrial Training School by lowering the standard. It gives five practical courses in Wood Work, Metal Work, Weaving, Chemical Manufacture, and Ceramics, and the period of study is two years. It admits both Japanese and Korean graduates of the Primary Course of Elementary Schools or of Common Schools.

* These Regulations not being identical with those of the same name in Japan, the Special Schools of Chosen are not yet recognized as equal to those of Japan.

Applicants for this institution in April, 1916, numbered 47 Japanese for 19 places and 38 Koreans for 21 places; and those for the attached Training School 90 Japanese for 47 places, and 162 Koreans for 61 places. At the end of the year, there were 8 classes, a faculty of 44 including those for the attached school, and 25 Japanese and 29 Korean students; and in the attached school 10 classes, and 66 Japanese and 78 Korean students. The expenditure for the fiscal year 1916 amounted to 78,116 *yen*.

92. Government Agricultural and Dendrological School.

This school, attached as it is to the Model Agricultural and Industrial Farm of the Government-General,* provides native young men rather more advanced instruction and training in agriculture and forestry. The period of study is three years and special attention is paid to practical work. At first the Government supported the students in this school, but this support ceased to be given in 1915, as more than a sufficient number of students presented themselves without the incentive of such aid. In April, 1916, there were 209 applicants for 40 places. At the end of the year, there were 3 classes, a faculty of 18, and 102 students. In March, 1917, 38 students graduated from this school, making the total number of graduates 320, including those of the rapid course abolished some time ago. Of these, 194 were employed by the Government, 28 by the Industrial Farm maintained by the Imperial Donation Funds, or by other industrial and business corporations, and others are engaged in individual enterprises.

In preparation for providing a special course for advanced studies in this school, the Regulations for that purpose were promulgated in March, 1917, and from the following year the course will be given to those Koreans and Japanese who desire to get higher education in agriculture and forestry.

93. Private Schools for Koreans.

Private Schools for Koreans are, on the one hand, decreasing in number, and, on the other hand, improving in qualification. Those

* See Section 54.

experiencing financial difficulties or having inadequate equipment are yearly being closed, while others are adjusting themselves in accordance with the Regulations for Private Schools revised in 1915. The Regulations require that the curriculum and standard of teaching in a private school participating in common, industrial, or special education shall be fixed according to the provisions of the Regulations for Common Schools, Higher Common Schools, Industrial Schools, or Special Schools; that religious teaching shall be excluded from the curriculum; that teachers must be well versed in the Japanese language; and that those engaging in common education must pass the teachers' examination held by the Provincial Governments. In the enforcement of the Regulations, however, the Government gave a grace of ten years to private schools maintained by foreign missionaries, as the immediate application would cause considerable inconvenience to them. During the year under review, 62 secular private schools and 31 missionary schools were closed, and one missionary school was authorized as a legal establishment. It is noticeable that, in spite of the grace of ten years given to missionary schools, the most efficient one of them took immediate action to adjust its system in conformity with the provisions of the Regulations. The total number of private schools at the end of the fiscal year 1916 was 970, and that of their pupils 53,000. Of these, 578 schools with a roll of 31,000 pupils were secular, and 392 schools with 22,000 pupils were religious.

The Government-General coöperates with the Provincial Governments in giving every possible convenience to private schools for their betterment, and certain subsidies are granted them from the State Treasury and the Local Expenses Funds, while private schools, on their side, are inclined to appreciate the principle of education adopted by the Government. At the end of the year under review, almost all of them added the Japanese language to their curricula, and many of them engaged competent Japanese teachers, adopted the text-books compiled by the Government, procured fields for training in agriculture, and conducted school forests.

94. *Sohtang* (書堂).

Sohtang or *Keulphang* is the name of the old-fashioned native school, in which a literatus gives lessons to boys in the reading and writing of Chinese characters and in family etiquette. *Sohtang* are still to be found all over the Peninsula, and number over 21,800 according to a recent investigation. These institutions having existed

Typical Private Schools in New Chosen.



Zenrin Commercial School.

Established in 1907 with a Donation of 200,000 yen by Baron Okura. Reorganized in 1914 according to the Regulations for the Establishment of Industrial Schools in Chosen.



Pai Chai Higher Common School.

Established in 1885 by Methodist Mission. Reorganized in 1915 in Conformity with the Educational Regulations of the Government-General.

for ages, and modern schools for common education not yet being established in adequate number, any attempt aiming at their hasty reform or abolition is inadvisable. Therefore, the Government is careful in dealing with them and gently urges them to improve their status through the masters of Common Schools. In some places, short courses of study are given to the teachers of *Sohtang* every year. Many of these teachers have awakened to the change in the times, and, at the end of the fiscal year 1916, more than 700 *Sohtang* taught the Japanese language and arithmetic in addition to their old curriculum of reading and writing.

95. "*Kyong-hak-won*" (經學院) or Classical Literary Institution.

The "*Kyong-hak-won*" is an institution formed in 1911 by reorganizing the system of the "*Son-gyum-koan*" (成均館), the highest institution of the old-fashioned school. As the social constitution of the Koreans is founded upon the ethical teaching of the old Chinese Sages, under whose influence the people have lived for centuries, it is important, in order to promote the healthy development of their moral character, to encourage them to pursue the study of the Chinese classics, and to keep up their venerable customs. So, the new institution provides the public with lectures on the classics, especially with reference to the teachings of Confucius and Mencius, conducts festivals twice a year, in spring and autumn, in commemoration of Confucius and other sages, and treats known literati of advanced age with honour by appointing them as lecturers of the institution. These appointments are made by the Governor-General from among the literati of good fame, and the lecturers travel from place to place in their respective provinces in discharge of their mission. The institution also publishes a quarterly magazine in order to make its undertakings widely known among the people. The expenses of the Institution are met with the interest on 250,000 *yen* of the Imperial Donation Funds granted for this purpose.

96. Training of Teachers.

As referred to elsewhere, there is no normal school system in Chosen, and the training of a teaching force is effected by giving a special educational training for at least one year to those Japanese and Koreans who are graduates of Middle Schools, Girls' High Schools,

Higher Common Schools, and Girls' Higher Common Schools, desiring to become teachers in Elementary or Common Schools. For the training of Korean teachers for Common Schools, a Normal Course is provided in the Keijō and Heijō Higher Common Schools, while the Teachers' Training Schools attached to the Keijō Higher Common School and to the Keijō Middle School are for training Japanese teachers for Common Schools for Koreans, and for Elementary Schools for Japanese respectively. The attached Teachers' Training Schools used to be divided into two departments, one for Koreans and the other for Japanese, but such division was abolished in May, 1916, and they now admit only Japanese graduates of Middle Schools either in Chosen or in Japan, Koreans applying for training as teachers being all referred to the Normal Courses mentioned above. Japanese applicants for Teachers' Training Schools, in March, 1917, numbered 400 as against 30 places, and the Government was thus enabled to select only those best suited for the work.

97. Korean Students in Japan.

At the end of the fiscal year 1916, Korean students in Japan numbered 574, of whom 38 were Government students and 536 private ones. Government students are those selected from among Korean graduates of designated schools and sent to the mother country at Government expense for advanced study. Of these 38 students, 7 are studying agriculture and forestry, 2 fishery, 7 technical industries, 2 mining, 12 medicine, and 4 education, while the remaining one is a blind student studying at the Blind Institute in Tokyō. Private students are pursuing various branches of study at different schools. Some are pupils of Elementary Schools, and others are students of Girls' High Schools, Middle Schools, Commercial or Industrial Schools, Colleges, and Universities.

The Korean students sent to Japan, either by the Government or by individuals, were often distracted from their studies, or pursued them unwisely or desultorily through lack of proper oversight, and, frequently proving themselves failures after returning home, became discontented members of society. Therefore, Regulations concerning the supervision and protection of them were provided in June, 1911, and two Student Supervisors—one Japanese and one Korean—were appointed to discharge this duty. In order also to furnish suitable accommodation for these students, a hostel was built in Tokyō in 1915. In the year under review, 12 Government students and 46 private ones were boarding there.

It has hitherto often happened that private students, on account of financial circumstances, got into difficult situations soon after their arrival in Japan, and this quickly led to their ruin. So, the Government advises the Provincial Governments to take necessary measures in preventing those who have not sufficient means to pursue their studies from attempting adventurous trips to Japan. At the same time, the authorities are doing their best to give suitable employment to those students returning from Japan, so that they may have a chance to use their acquired knowledge in a proper way.

98. Text-Books.

The Government-General compiles text-books for use in schools for Koreans according to the Regulations concerned. Those compiled and published up to the end of the year under review were 15 sets, comprising 46 volumes, for use in Common Schools, 9 sets, comprising 20 volumes, for use in Higher Common Schools and schools of the same grade, and 18 sets, comprising 18 volumes, for use in Industrial Schools. As reference books for teachers, 4 sets, comprising 6 volumes, were also published. The Government and public schools are required to use text-books compiled by the Government-General or those receiving official recognition, and to-day they mostly use the former, as the various books required by such schools have almost all been compiled by the Government, and are lent, given, or sold to school children at a price cheaper than cost. The private schools are gradually adopting the Government text-books, and the demand for them is yearly on the increase. The total publication of them during the year 1916 was 623,000 volumes.

The general features of the distribution of text-books published by the Government are shown in the following table :—

Year	Description Kinds	Sold	Lent to Public Schools	Given to Private Schools and Others	Total
1916	Text-books for Use in Common } Schools }	543,953	96,363	74,950	715,266
	Text-books for Use in Higher Com- } mon Schools }	49,935	1,126	7,550	58,611
	Text-books for Use in Industrial } Schools }	35,905	1,056	6,616	43,577
	Total	629,793	98,543	89,116	817,454

(Continued)

Year	Kinds	Description				Total
			Sold	Lent to Public Schools	Given to Private Schools and Others	
1915		Text-books for Use in Common Schools	431,554	216,819	162,530	810,903
		Text-books for Use in Higher Common Schools	41,379	588	2,919	44,886
		Text-books for Use in Industrial Schools	23,381	462	3,137	26,980
		Total	496,313	217,869	168,586	882,769

The schools for Japanese adopt text-books compiled by the Educational Department of the Japanese Government, but, as the conditions in Chosen are not the same as those in Japan, it is found necessary to furnish some supplementary material for teaching, and the Government is in the course of compiling reference books for the use of teachers. The compilation of agricultural text-books for use in the primary course of Elementary Schools was completed in 1916, and those for the advanced course will be compiled next year.

99. Educational Expenditure.

With expansion in the educational works undertaken by the Government, the amount for educational expenditure allotted in the Budget has considerably increased each year. In the fiscal year 1916, the estimates to be defrayed by the State Treasury amounted to 1,777,094 *yen*, showing an increase of 89,351 *yen* as against the preceding year, as shown in the following table:—

	Description	Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Increase or Decrease (—)
		1916	1915	
Ordinary Expenditure	Schools	467,918	323,165	134,753
	Text-Books	96,646	89,947	6,699
	Students sent to Japan	22,588	22,588	—
	Lectures	6,999	11,899	— 4,900
	Building Repairs	6,940	6,940	—
	Total	601,091	464,539	136,552

(Continued)

Description		Fiscal Year	Fiscal Year	Increase or Decrease (-)
		1916	1915	
Extraordinary Expenditure	Subsidies granted to Japanese Schools . . .	339,660	326,710	12,950
	Subsidies granted to Korean Schools . . .	602,888	544,370	58,518
	Subsidies granted to Hostels for Japanese Pupils	6,374	6,374	—
	Subsidies given to Conference of Korean Common School Principals }	10,560	10,560	—
	Subsidies given to Summer Schools for Teachers }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies given to Encouragement of Indus- trial Education }	3,900	3,900	—
	Subsidies to increase Solatium given to re- tiring Teachers }	3,900	3,900	—
	New School Buildings	109,470	98,444	11,026
Total		1,036,652	1,004,158	82,494
Grand Total		1,687,743	1,468,687	219,046

The educational expenditure defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds is chiefly for maintaining the Provincial Industrial Schools and Elementary Industrial Schools, and for subsidizing Public Common Schools. The total amount for the fiscal year 1916 was 959,581 *yen*, of which 592,676 *yen* was subsidized by the State Treasury.

The educational expenditure met by the School Associations is for maintaining Elementary Schools, Girls' High Schools, and Commercial Schools. The total amount for the year amounted to 925,474 *yen*, of which 342,080 *yen* was subsidized by the State Treasury.

XIV. JUSTICE.

100. Law Courts.

The system for administration of justice in Chosen is now almost complete. During the fiscal year 1916, 41 detached offices of Local Courts were formed chiefly for the purpose of dealing with the registration of real estate. At the end of the year, the Law Courts consisted of one Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, and eight Local Courts with 55 branches and 78 detached offices. The judicial force according to the new Imperial Ordinance issued in April, 1916, comprised 197 Judges, 64 Procurators, 4 Chief Clerks, 4 Interpreter-Secretaries, and 497 Clerks and Interpreters. Of these, 32 Judges, 7 Procurators, and 497 Clerks and Interpreters were Koreans. The Korean Judges and Procurators attended as hitherto only to civil cases between Koreans and to criminal cases in which Koreans were the defendants.

As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, Japanese civil and criminal laws have been, as a general rule, applied to Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners alike, since April, 1912, but certain exceptions are made for Koreans so as to give them the benefit of their own usages. In civil cases Koreans are peculiarly interested in disputes about the boundaries of their private grave-yards, which are customarily called *San-pan chi jung* (山坂之爭) or mountain-slope disputes, as their grave-yards are usually located on mountain slopes. In criminal cases, a most common crime is extorting a ransom, especially by desecrating a tomb, and the capital offences mostly consist in the murder of husbands by adulterous wives assisted by their lovers, and in murder committed by robbers.

Along with the development of the idea of rights among Koreans who seek protection under the Law, and with the progress in the police system which enables a careful search to be made for criminals, judicial cases, both civil and criminal, are yearly on the increase, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Description	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Preliminary Examination of Criminal Cases	Cases submitted for Examination by Procurator	Total
		First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total	First Instance	Second Instance	Third Instance	Total			
1916	Received	34,909	2,557	368	37,834	22,243	1,849	190	24,282	701	47,306	110,123
	Decided	32,587	2,100	297	34,984	21,994	1,771	184	23,949	601	46,597	106,131
1915	Received	36,760	2,553	384	39,697	18,680	1,576	164	20,420	699	39,570	100,386
	Decided	34,254	2,089	345	36,688	18,362	1,519	141	20,022	590	38,871	96,171
1914	Received	36,462	3,252	593	40,307	16,597	1,369	159	18,125	669	35,486	94,587
	Decided	34,077	2,818	520	37,415	16,322	1,288	143	17,753	550	34,772	80,490
1913	Received	38,274	3,319	377	41,970	15,774	1,374	146	17,294	587	31,700	91,551
	Decided	35,248	2,758	339	38,345	15,526	1,327	130	16,983	503	31,047	86,878
1912	Received	37,901	2,587	234	40,722	12,431	1,091	173	13,695	464	25,387	80,268
	Decided	34,954	2,120	217	37,291	12,123	1,036	164	13,323	405	24,969	75,993

During the year, five Japanese barristers registered in Chosen and one cancelled his registration. The total number of barristers thus became 167, of whom 73 were Japanese and 94 Koreans. Of those attorneys who had been, at the time of annexation, permitted to continue their practice in law for the time being, three stopped and one re-opened business during the year, leaving only 17. At the end of the year, there were 16 bankruptcy administrators, of whom one was a Korean.

101. Registration and Certification of Real Estate.

As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, Prefectural and District Magistrates were charged with the function of approving applications submitted to them for certifying legal rights of immovable properties. But such certification, being simply an indication of the legal right, neither adequately secured legal guarantee in setting up property right of real estate against a third person, nor covered all legal rights concerning immovable property, and, therefore, the registration system under the law courts was to be applied to all places as soon as cadastre books were furnished. Thus, in May, 1914, the registration law was first enforced in Keijō and 11 other

cities† and 17 towns, where the land survey was completed and cadastre books were provided during the fiscal year 1913. In 1915 the application of the law was extended to Suigen and 36 other Districts and one Island, and, in 1916, to 73 additional Districts and one more Island. In these places, the certification of real estate by local magistrates has been abolished, and, instead, Local Courts, with their branches and detached offices, are effecting the registration of immovable properties.

During the year under review, the total number of registration cases of real estate dealt with by law courts reached 195,972, and the total receipts from registration taxes and fees aggregated 579,890 *yen*. The certification of real estate by District Magistrates being, as hitherto, effected in those places where the registration law is not yet applied, the total number of cases dealt with during the year was 448,715, and the taxes and fees collected thereby amounted to 626,216 *yen*.

102. Census Registration.

As alluded to in the previous Annual Report, the census registration was transferred from the jurisdiction of the Police Affairs Department to that of the Judicial Department, and, under the control of the latter, village offices and prefectural magistracies are now taking charge of the census books, in which births and deaths, change in the head of a family, marriage and divorce, creation and abolition of a family, change of residence, etc., are to be recorded on report being made by the people. According to Despatch No. 240 of the Seimu-Sōkan (The Vice Governor-General) issued on August 7, 1915, interracial marriage between Koreans and Japanese is recognized as far as the women on either side are concerned.* The registration of concubines as members of a family, formerly practised by Koreans, was prohibited. While the legal form of marriage among Japanese according to Japanese Law is constituted by report of the fact being made by the parties concerned to the village or town office, that of marriage among Koreans is effected by the marriage ceremony or by the recognition of the fact by the general public. As is the case in Japan, marriage among foreigners is recognized by information of it being given to local offices.

During the year under review, an amendment was effected in the regulations concerning census registration, whereby the report made

† Fu (府) or Prefecture.

* Men on the one side are not allowed to enter a family on the other side.

of a person entering a new family requires the signature also of the head of the family to which he previously belonged, priests are to be treated the same as laymen, and so forth.

Japanese residents, being under the Japanese census law, are free from the application of the Chosen census law so far as their social status is concerned, but they are bound to make report of residence and change of residence according to the Regulations for Lodgings and Residences in Chosen.

The number of householders and the population in each province of the peninsula are given in the following table :—

End of December, 1916.

Province	Number of Householders				Number of Population			
	Jap- anese*	Korean	Foreign	Total	Japanese*	Korean	Foreign	Total
Keiki	24,934	322,906	1,166	349,006	92,834	1,658,826	4,420	1,756,080
North Chūsei . .	2,037	141,536	115	143,688	6,435	722,784	408	729,627
South Chūsei . .	4,678	204,405	459	209,542	17,658	1,071,003	1,598	1,090,259
North Zenra . . .	5,739	214,260	242	220,241	19,712	1,073,993	773	1,094,478
South Zenra . . .	6,723	350,447	163	357,333	24,567	1,829,936	501	1,855,004
North Keishō . .	7,309	372,591	135	380,035	25,531	1,973,215	399	1,999,145
South Keishō . .	15,793	321,975	135	337,903	62,536	1,685,148	464	1,748,148
Kwōkai	3,130	251,852	343	255,325	9,596	1,258,265	1,342	1,269,203
South Heian . . .	5,497	199,980	359	205,836	19,045	1,058,909	1,162	1,079,116
North Heian . . .	3,348	207,325	1,019	211,722	10,084	1,189,948	4,488	1,204,520
Kōgen	2,321	206,456	114	208,891	5,986	1,101,347	280	1,107,613
South Kankyō . .	4,653	197,480	275	202,408	15,316	1,177,499	932	1,193,747
North Kankyō . .	4,188	80,879	365	85,432	11,638	508,306	1,245	521,189
Total	90,350	3,072,092	4,920	3,167,362	320,938	16,308,179	18,012	16,648,129
1915	86,209	3,027,463	4,200	3,117,962	303,659	15,957,630	17,100	16,278,389
1914	83,406	3,033,826	4,549	3,121,781	291,217	15,620,720	18,025	15,929,962
1913	77,129	2,964,113	4,344	3,045,586	271,591	15,169,923	17,349	15,458,863
1912	70,688	2,885,404	3,876	2,959,968	243,729	14,566,783	16,589	14,827,101
1911	62,633	2,813,925	3,312	2,879,870	210,639	13,832,376	12,804	14,055,869
1910	50,992	2,749,956	3,155	2,804,103	171,543	13,128,780	12,694	13,313,017

* Excluding officers and men of the Japanese Army stationed in Chosen.

103. Police Summary Judgment.*

In the Peninsula, minor offences relating to gambling, bodily harm, etc., or to a violation of administrative ordinances, which would ordinarily come under the jurisdiction of the lowest court, are adjudicated by the police instead of by ordinary judicial procedure. The experience of past years of police summary judgment has amply demonstrated its exceeding utility.

The total number of criminal cases decided during the year 1916 by police summary judgment reached 56,013, involving 82,121 offenders, being an increase of 14,777 cases and 21,750 offenders over those of the preceding year. Of the persons implicated in these cases, 81,139 were sentenced, 30 proved their innocence, and the remaining 952 were pardoned.

It goes without saying that any defendant, whether Korean, Japanese, or foreign, not content with summary judgment, may apply for trial by ordinary law court. But, as the police court avoids judgment by default, and is very careful in the examination of facts and in considering local conditions and personal circumstances, those applying for trial by ordinary law courts are very few. During the year 1916, only 33 such appeals were made, of which 9 were acquitted after trial.

104. Good Offices in Civil Disputes.*

Law Courts also exercise good offices in civil disputes. But, in places where Local Courts or branches are not located, chiefs of police are authorized to exercise their good offices in bringing about an amicable settlement in minor civil disputes coming under the jurisdiction of the lowest court. The people, especially Koreans, are beginning to appreciate this procedure as it avoids expense and delay, and is not conducted arbitrarily. The total number of civil disputes receiving such good offices during the year 1916 reached 9,424, a decrease of 3,407 as compared with the preceding year. Of these cases, 4,184 were amicably settled, 2,146 met with failure, 2,932 were withdrawn, 40 were indeterminate or rejected, and 127 were still pending.

* See Section 113.

105. Public Notaries.

Since the appointment of a notary public in Keijō in April, 1913, according to the Regulations for the Notarial Act of Japan adopted in Chosen in March, 1913, cases authenticated by him have been daily on the increase. During the year 1916, the total number reached 3,029, showing an increase of 881 as against the preceding year.

In other places, where the conditions do not require the establishment of professional public notaries, a clerk of a Local Court can *ex-officio* act as a notary public according to the Detailed Enforcing Regulations of the Notarial Act. During the year under review, cases authenticated in this way numbered 407, an increase of only 91 as against the preceding year.

106. Distraints.

As alluded to in previous Annual Reports, the duty of an executor in distraining property, belonging to debtors failing to repay loans, used to be discharged by police officials or police gendarmes,* or, if the cases were important and complicated, by the clerk of a Law Court. But in Fusan, Keijō, and other large cities, where complicated cases of distraint are increasing, acting bailiffs have been appointed by the authorities from among residents other than officials. By the end of the fiscal year 1916, the total number of such cities reached 25, and that of acting bailiffs 26. These bailiffs being under the careful guidance and strict control of the Government, are showing very good results.

The total number of distraints on property and warrants issued during the year 1916 reached 132,871, being a decrease of 12,353 on that of the preceding year. Of these, 34,441 cases were treated by clerks of Law Courts and by police and gendarme officials, and 98,730 cases by professional acting bailiffs.

107. Prisons.

The prison system of Chosen is in general modelled after that of Japan. The duties regarding prison administration discharged by the Minister of Justice in the Home Country are discharged in the Peninsula by the Governor-General. A liberal treatment is afforded prisoners, and food other than that provided by the prison

* See Section 115.

may be supplied them, should they so desire. In the selection of outdoor work for convicts, no restrictive regulations have been drawn up, and the choice is left to the discretion of the Prison Governor.

At the end of December, 1916, there were 9 prisons, 13 branch prisons, 1 independent house of detention, and 3 detached stations. It is still a matter for regret that the grouping of prisoners according to the nature of the crime, age, individual disposition, etc., in most of the prisons, Keijō Prison being excepted, is rather difficult at present, as their accommodation can not yet be sufficiently extended to cope with the annual increase in prisoners. A plan for erecting prisons by prisoners was drawn up in 1914, and was put into execution for the building of the house of detention at Sei-dai-mon (West Gate) Prison, and of Kankō and Kaishū Prisons. The prisoners growing skilful in their work, and the material being supplied without delay, the work advanced considerably during the year under review.

The prison officials, at the end of 1916, comprised 9 governors, 96 chief wardens, experts, and interpreters, 17 physicians, 10 pharmacutists, 12 chaplains, 6 teachers, 1,122 jailers, and 41 jaileresses. Of these, 3 jaileresses were added during the year, and appointed for the first time from among Korean women.

The total number of prisoners at the end of March 31, 1917, was 11,413, showing an increase of 677 as against the preceding year, the proportion of the number of prisoners to the area of accommodation being 5.1 per *tsubo*. The table below gives the number of prisoners for the past six years :—

Number of Prisoners.

Description Year	Convicts				Awaiting Trial			
	Koreans	Japanese	Foreign- ers	Total	Koreans	Japanese	Foreign- ers	Total
1916	17,577	1,111	383	19,071	15,259	1,408	262	16,929
1915	14,411	1,139	371	15,921	12,844	1,324	263	14,431
1914	12,962	1,044	321	14,327	11,472	1,352	311	13,135
1913	11,399	1,089	296	12,784	10,194	1,294	260	11,748
1912	9,652	1,011	251	10,914	9,842	1,180	212	11,234
1911	7,342	917	305	8,564	9,465	1,123	285	10,873

In order to encourage manual labour among the prisoners, 9,870 or 95 per cent. of the total had been made to engage in labour by the end of the fiscal year, the proportion of daily attendance being 83 per cent. The receipts obtained from various prison undertakings in the fiscal year under review amounted to 200,640 *yen*.

To effect the moral reform of prisoners, admonition is given, individually or collectively, by Buddhist chaplains.* For the education of young Korean prisoners who are under the age of eighteen, primary lessons in Japanese and arithmetic are given together with moral teaching. During the year, those who were provisionally released before the expiration of their term of servitude on account of good behaviour numbered 206, an increase of 43 as against the preceding year, and none of them had this privilege revoked. Five attempts at escape, however, were made during the summer in the endeavour to get away from the heat of the small prison cells.

108. Finger Prints.

In order to facilitate the identification of prisoners, should they again resort to crime after their release, prints of their fingers have been kept since August, 1910, when the finger print method was first adopted in the Peninsula. In each case two sets of copies are taken; one to be kept in the prison and the other in the Judicial Department of the Government-General. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1916, those submitted to the Judicial Department numbered 83,014, of which 2,284 were those of offenders guilty of a repetition of their evil-doing.

The finger print method thus proving very useful, the Government planned to give special training to those officials dealing with such prints, and a class in finger prints was held for the first time in March, 1917, at Heijō Prison.

109. Result of Pardon by Imperial Grace.

Since annexation, pardons have been granted four times by Imperial grace to convicts, and even to persons awaiting trial, and the total number of those receiving general or special pardon, or having their sentences commuted, reached 25,342. They are, after being released, subject to the surveillance of the police authorities

* The appointment of prison chaplains is not restricted to Buddhist preachers only.

who coöperate with the Associations for Protecting Ex-Prisoners and with other charity organizations in protecting and helping them. Most of the released prisoners having occupied a respectable rank in life, those who repeated their offences were comparatively few, numbering 2,213 at the end of the year under review. Of these, 96 were of the 1,711 Korean prisoners receiving the Imperial grace at the time of annexation, 335 of the 4,767 criminals (including Koreans, Japanese, and foreigners) receiving pardon on the demise of Emperor Meiji in September, 1912, 1,054 of the 8,777 prisoners having their sentences commuted in the year 1914 when the Empress Dowager Shōken passed away, and 727 of the 10,092 receiving grace on the occasion of the coronation.

110. Protection of Released Prisoners.

In spite of being of great importance in criminal administration, undertakings concerning the protection of discharged convicts have not yet sufficiently occupied the attention of the general public. But the Associations for the Protection of Ex-Prisoners are steadily making good in their mission with the help of influential persons. The Government not only encourages prisons closely to coöperate with them, but grants the Associations a subsidy amounting to 5,000 *yen*, which is distributed among them according to the amount of their funds, efficiency, etc. At the end of the year 1916, the number of these Associations was 201, each being located at a place where a prison or a branch prison is situated. During the year, those receiving protection from them numbered 333, of whom 257 were set free by the end of the year. There were also 1,809 released prisoners who received temporary protection.

XV. PEACE AND ORDER.

111. Defence.

The garrison of Chosen was constituted of one division and a half of the Japanese army, which was relieved every eighteen months. But this system was not only inadequate for the maintenance of stable peace in a territory equal to one-half the size of the mother country, but was handicapped in disciplining the soldiers, in its financing, and especially in the matter of mobilization in the time of war. A measure for the permanent establishment of two divisions of the standing army, therefore, was drawn up and passed by the Imperial Diet in 1916, and by it the formation of the 19th and 20th Divisions* is to be completed in seven consecutive years, beginning with 1915, at the expense of 11,986,058 *yen*. Accordingly, one corps of the 19th Division, composed from among several divisions in Japan, was landed in the Peninsula in May, 1916, and the 9th Division was in turn relieved. The remaining half division was also relieved by the newly arrived 79th and 80th Regiments of the 40th Brigade.

As to the naval defence of Chosen, the naval defence stations at Chinkai and Yeikō having been given up by the end of the preceding year, a sub-naval station was established at Chinkai Bay and was charged with the duty of guarding the coasts of the Peninsula by means of a flotilla of torpedo-destroyers, etc. The first programme of the construction of the naval port, to be carried out in eleven consecutive years beginning with 1910, was more than 70 per cent. completed by the end of the fiscal year 1916, at a cost of about 3,900,000 *yen*.

112. General Conditions of Peace and Order.

The last insurgent ringleaders having finally surrendered in the previous year, tranquillity practically prevailed throughout the Peninsula during 1916, save for the occasional appearance of bands of

* A division consists of 2 brigades which in turn consist of 2 regiments.

brigands or highway robbers. In May and June, a band of over 10 brigands appeared in South Zenra and South Heian Provinces, and, in October, another band of 9 robbers made an attack on the bullion party of the Oriental Consolidated Mining Company in North Heian Province.

Though political offenders are gradually decreasing, there are some extreme conservatives who still mislead innocent people with seditious talk, and some men of modern education who dare, in cooperation with those abroad, to do such things as menace the public peace, and to swindle people of money and articles under the pretence of being engaged in just causes. The Government is carefully policing them, and strictly controls their meetings and movements in order to prevent public disorder.

As for the frontier police organs, the police forces were so arranged during the year under review as to concentrate them at certain important points in order to provide against any possible raids by Manchurian bandits, or invasions by those insurgents taking refuge in Chientao(間島), China. For facilitating communications along the frontier, police telephone lines were constructed during the year between Kanjō and Kwainei, and Kwainei and Mosan.

The guardships now in use by the police force being too old to discharge their duties, a plan has been drawn up to build new ships in eight consecutive years, beginning with next year, at a cost of 25,000 *yen* per year, which will be defrayed from the Fund for Ships.

113. Police System.

As readjusted at the time of annexation, the police system of Chosen consists of the police proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions, and police administration is conducted by placing all the police forces and gendarmeries under the uniform command and supervision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison Gendarmery, who is *ex-officio* the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department in the Government-General, and of the Chiefs of the Divisional Gendarmery, who are *ex-officio* Directors of the Police Affairs in the Provincial Governments.

The gendarmes were at first stationed in such districts as required the presence of military police in order to provide against insurgents, or for other purposes, while the ordinary police were stationed in towns and open ports, and at important points along the railway lines. In many instances, however, the jurisdictions

of Police Stations and of Gendarme Detachments not only overlapped each other, but failed to coincide with the administrative divisions of the Peninsula. To remove these inconveniences, they have been readjusted several times. During the fiscal year 1916, Kōyō Police Station in Keiki Province was abolished, its jurisdiction being transferred to the Keijō Gendarme Detachment. In North Heian Province, Sakushū Police Station being abolished, Tetsuzan Police Station was established, and Sakushū District and part of Shōjō District, which formerly came under Sakushū Police Station, were transferred to the Shōjō Gendarme Detachment.

The number of police organs distributed throughout the Peninsula, and that of those engaging in police administration at the end of December, 1916, are given in the following table :—

Ordinary Police.

Number of Offices						Number of Force							
Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Departments	Police Stations	Police Boxes in Country	Police Boxes in Towns	Total	Director-General of Police Affairs Department	Provincial Police Directors	Police Secretaries	Police Inspectors	Police Captains	Policemen	Assistant Policemen	Total
1	13	99	515	103	731	1	13	3	35	300	2,353	2,906	5,621

Gendarmes Discharging Ordinary Police Functions.

Number of Offices							Number of Force				
Headquarters of Garrison Gendarmery	Gendarmery quartered in Provinces	Gendarme Detachments	Divisional Gendarmes	Detachments of Gendarmes	Temporary Detachments of Gendarmes	Total	Officers	Sergeants	First class Privates	Assistants	Total
1	13	77	96	318	551	1,056	112	771	2,501	4,657	8,041

Of 5,621 officials in the police force proper, 1 Police Secretary, 9 Police Inspectors, 124 Police Captains, 232 Policemen, and all Assistant Policemen numbering 2,906 are Koreans; and, of the gendarmery force discharging police duties, all Assistants numbering 4,657 are Koreans. Although independent duty has not yet been assigned to native assistants, they are gradually improving in their discipline and also in their acquaintance with the new national language, and have proved indispensable in the police administration in Chosen.

As for the discipline and training of policemen, the Police Educational Regulations were promulgated in July, 1915, by which the Police Director-General was made responsible for the discipline and training of policemen in the Police Affairs Department, and the Provincial Police Director for the execution of the Regulations. In October, 1916, a Police Drill Book consisting of 100 Sections was compiled and put into use for the discipline of policemen.

The police proper and the gendarmery charged with ordinary police functions conduct, besides the police and hygienic administrations, police summary courts,⁽¹⁾ good offices in civil disputes,⁽²⁾ and the duties of procurators and bailiffs.⁽³⁾ In some places, the police and gendarmes discharge the duties of the Frontier Customs, supervise the forests, control the fishing, and protect the mail. In the remote interior, they engage even in the teaching of the national language, give instruction in industry, help in the collection of taxes, make observation of the rainfall, kill and drive off dangerous wild beasts, etc. In spite of their engaging in such a wide range of work, their training and experience enable them satisfactorily to discharge their duties.

114. Criminal Offences.

Under the old régime, the most numerous criminal offenders were the *Hoa-jok* (火賊) or robbers carrying firearms, the *Su-jok* (水賊) or typical pirates ravaging the coasts, and *Sam-jok* (森賊) or forest robbers who attacked travellers, all of them being professional criminals, and making it their business to prey upon inoffensive people of means. There were also many insurgents making desultory attacks upon inoffensive officials, and no guarantee of security of life and property could thus be expected in those days. After the establishment of the Japanese protectorate, such criminal offenders were gradually weeded out by the police force and gendarmery. But, at the same time, intellectual crimes, such as fraud, blackmail, counterfeiting, forgery, perjury, etc., have considerably increased, and pocket-picking, which was almost unknown in old Korea, is fast becoming one of the most prevalent crimes among present-day Koreans.

The total number of criminal offences during the year under

(1) See Section 105.

(2) See Section 106.

(3) See Section 108.

review was 67,111 and that of arrests 55,391, involving 61,444 persons. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 11,064 cases in criminal offences, of 10,628 cases in arrests, and of 12,883 persons in those arrested. These increases in offenders are chiefly due to the difficulty in living on account of the rise in prices, and to the love of vain display.

115. Control of Printed Matter.

The control of printed matter was more strictly carried on in Chosen after the declaration of war by the Imperial Government against Germany and Austria in 1914. In addition to the existing regulations for the control of printed matter, the Director-General of the Police Affairs Department issued in August and September, 1914, administrative ordinances prohibiting newspapers, magazines, and news-agencies from describing any movement of the Imperial Army and Navy, or any military measures whatever, without first having them officially censored, or from making any statements detrimental to friendship between Treaty Powers and the Empire.

The papers published in Chosen, being anxious to promote the interests of the people, generally present sound opinions and harmless descriptions, but those newspapers published by Koreans resident in San Francisco, Honolulu, and Vladivostok, and sent to the Peninsula, still continue to print seditious matter and are therefore censored by the authorities. The contents of newspapers published in Japan, though not affecting the public peace over there, often seriously disturb the peace and order in the Peninsula, and such are also subjected to official censorship according to the regulations.

At the end of the fiscal year 1916, there were 20 newspapers published in Chosen, of which 18 were in Japanese, 1 in Korean, and 1 in English. Of other periodicals, 2 daily despatches and 2 magazines were in Japanese, and 2 magazines in Korean. The total number of reports of the issue made by the publishers of books, periodicals, and other publications reached 998, of which 780 were made by Japanese and 218 by foreigners; and that of applications by Koreans for approval before issuing publications, mostly literature and novels, reached 517 of which 11 were disapproved.

Statistics of newspapers and other publications confiscated or prohibited sale during the year 1916 are given below :—

Description	Published in Korea			Published abroad by Koreans	Published in Japan and sent to Korea	Total	
	By Japanese	By Koreans	By Foreigners				
Newspapers {	Injurious to Public Peace	12	1	—	133	46	192
	Injurious to Public Morals	5	—	—	—	4	9
Books and other Publications {	Injurious to Public Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Injurious to Public Morals	—	—	—	—	—	—

116. Public Morality.

The speculative spirit being prevalent among Koreans, many of them have fallen victims to dishonest agents of insurance companies or deceitful dealers in loan bonds. Innocent youngsters are also often seduced by vagabonds who practise all sorts of fraud and threats. The authorities have been exerting themselves in strictly policing them with a view to making the offenders adopt respectable occupations, and those who, being disabled or deformed, can not earn their living are put in the charge of charitable organizations.

117. Control of Writing Agencies, Second-hand Stores, Pawnshops, and Inns.

Although the new regulations controlling *daisho* (代書) or professional scribes licensed to copy or draft legal documents on behalf of customers were enforced in July, 1915, some of them are still tempted to take advantage of their occupation for selfish purposes by meddling in matters properly belonging to the domain of barristers. During the year under review, 29 such agents were deprived of their licences.

As to second-hand dealers, the regulations for controlling them in Japan were adopted in Chosen some years ago, and have been working satisfactorily. In August, 1916, bicycle stores, gold and silversmiths, blacksmiths, and casting shops were added to the list of businesses to which the regulations are applied, so that the police authorities can detect stolen goods bought or exchanged by them.

By such means, 394 cases involving 186 offenders were hunted out during the year. The total number of stolen goods thus restored was 1,161 valued at 2,277 *yen*.

Offences proceeded against during the year 1916 according to the Regulations for Control of Pawnbrokers were 1,292 cases, involving 575 offenders. The total number of stolen goods thus restored was 4,313 valued at 21,454 *yen*.

In order to adjust and unify the control of inns, new regulations were promulgated in March, 1916, and enforced on May 1 throughout the country. Exceptions are provided for native inns, the business conditions of which make the application of the regulations impossible.

XVI. SANITATION.

118. Hygienic Administration.

The question of sanitation was most seriously taken up from the time of the protectorate régime, as the Koreans were utterly ignorant of modern sanitation. After the annexation the Central Government especially exerted its effort to guide Local Governments and Public Associations in extending medical services, such as public hospitals or similar institutions, in providing good drinking water by constructing waterworks in important towns, in instituting measures for preventing epidemic diseases, or cattle plague, etc. But the various localities not being able at present to meet the expenses incurred by these sanitary measures, the Central Government undertook their management in many cases, or encouraged the localities to attend to them themselves by granting them subsidies or by authorizing them to use contributed labour.

The official control over food, drink, and drugs, was effectively carried out after the necessary laws and regulations were provided in 1911. The Regulations concerning cemeteries and crematoriums, promulgated in 1912, being now enforced, native grave-yards, hitherto most indiscriminately scattered about throughout the country, are now being readjusted. The Regulations for Medical Practice and its affiliated Regulations being promulgated in the year 1913, those engaging in medical practice were made more responsible. In 1915, the Regulations for Plague Prevention, the Quarantine Regulations for Ships and Trains, and the Street and House Cleaning Regulations with their affiliated rules were all promulgated. In April, 1916, Regulations for the Examination of Pharmaceutists were promulgated for those desiring to engage in the preparation of medicines, and in May, a Section was created in the Government Hospital for the purpose of making special study of epidemic and endemic diseases in Chosen.

119. Results of Enforcement of Regulations for Prevention of Plagues.

As the result of the enforcement of the Regulations for Prevention of Plague in August, 1915, the authorities have been enabled to

apply the necessary measures for the prevention of plagues to Koreans and Japanese alike. The reports of the breaking-out of diseases are thereby more honestly made than before, and cases that would formerly have been kept concealed are now promptly discovered by the officials. When cholera invaded the Peninsula from Japan in September, 1916, immediate action was taken according to the Regulations and the prevention of its spread was effectively carried out.

120. Epidemic Diseases.

Epidemic diseases known in Chosen are nine, viz., cholera, diphtheria, dysentery, typhoid fever, eruptive typhus, small-pox, scarlet fever, para-typhus, and lung-pest.

Cholera entirely disappeared from the Peninsula after 1912 when it broke out at certain places in South Keishō and Kwōkai Provinces, but during the year under review it entered here from Japan. The first case was found at Fusan in a passenger on the ferry-boat on August 30, and other cases were discovered at the ports of Chinkai, Sanzenpo, and Hōgyo-shin. It gradually spread northward up to Taikyū and Jinsen, and even Keijō suffered from it to a certain extent. However, owing to prompt and strict action in preventive measures, it did not cause such ravages as in olden times. The total number of cases was 2,066 of which 1,253 proved fatal.

Other plagues are yearly decreasing in virulence in consequence of the execution of sanitary measures and regulations concerning the prevention of them. The total number of cases reported during 1916 was 4,492, of which 1,289 were dysentery, 2,365 typhoid fever, 370 para-typhus, 31 eruptive typhus, 223 scarlet fever, 310 diphtheria, and 48 small-pox. In comparison with the preceding year a decrease of only 802 cases seems to be shown, but statistics in this case do not disclose the real facts, as the enforcement during the year of the Regulations for the Prevention of Plague caused an increase in the number of cases honestly reported, which naturally makes comparison with the preceding year rather misleading.

The following table shows the general conditions of epidemic diseases in the year 1916 compared with the four preceding years :—

Description	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Eruptive Typhus		
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	
1916 {	Japanese . . .	384	230	1,082	219	769	167	168	35	4	—
	Korean . . .	1,680	1,022	1,282	218	417	139	142	63	31	5
	Foreign . . .	2	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
	Total . . .	2,066	1,253	2,365	437	1,189	306	310	98	35	5
1915 . . .	1	1	2,596	415	1,344	316	336	112	24	4	
1914 . . .	—	—	2,492	425	1,396	343	169	63	12	4	
1913 . . .	1	1	1,956	373	1,388	309	185	44	8	2	
1912 . . .	122	78	1,593	252	1,945	401	153	49	15	5	

(Continued)

Description	Small-Pox		Scarlet Fever		Para-Typhus		Total		
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	
1916 {	Japanese . . .	14	1	193	35	182	17	2,796	704
	Korean . . .	34	5	26	11	188	28	3,800	1,491
	Foreign . . .	—	—	4	2	—	—	10	3
	Total . . .	48	6	223	48	370	45	6,606	2,198
1915 . . .	48	8	614	156	380	29	5,343	1,041	
1914 . . .	140	12	336	121	476	64	4,931	1,032	
1913 . . .	226	35	70	13	234	28	4,068	806	
1912 . . .	1,142	164	39	7	111	9	5,120	965	

121. Endemic Diseases.

Distoma is the chief endemic disease in the Peninsula. This was first discovered in 1910 in Rinsen District, South Chūsei Province. Since then investigation into this disease being continually carried on, more patients have been discovered in Kōgen and Yeikō Districts, South Kankyō Province, Kōka (Kanghoa) Island, Keiki Province, and Chūwa District, South Heian Province. The disease being regarded as an inevitable evil called *Tojil*, most Koreans used to pay little or no attention to it. The police authorities are

Leper Asylums Conducted by Foreigners.



Bird's Eye View of Fusan Leper Home.



Group of Men Patients and Ward, Taikyū Leper Asylum.

now giving lectures to the local people with a view to advising them on sanitary matters, emphasising the seriousness of the disease and the possibility of taking effective preventive measures against it. With a certain amount of money defrayed from the State Treasury and from the Local Expenses Fund, the Local Governments undertake the purifying of drinking water and other sanitary measures. During the year under review, the number of patients affected by this disease reached 39,401, and no sign of decrease in it is yet manifested.

Other endemic diseases in Chosen are malaria, duodenites, relapsing fever, leprosy, and parasitic troubles, which are found throughout the Peninsula. Lepers are especially numerous in North and South Keishō Provinces. They seem to flock together in these provinces, as the climate is milder in them than in other provinces. There are three private Leper-houses at Taikyū, Fusan, and Koshū maintained by foreigners. The Government has also established one on Shōroku Island.*

The epidemic and endemic diseases in Chosen differ somewhat from those in Japan, and require special study. So the Government Hospital in Keijō formed a Section for this purpose in May, 1916.

122. Medical Agencies.

Medical agencies have been gradually increasing in the Peninsula, but their distribution among cities and country places is still out of all proportion. For the sake of the country people, therefore, the Government has stationed public physicians in different localities, and Japanese who have practical experience in the medical art, though not possessed of official licence, are permitted to practise within limited localities.

The total number of hospitals at the end of the year 1916 was 283, of which one was directly maintained by the Government-General, 19 by the Provincial Governments, and 5 by Public Corporations, while the remaining 258 were private undertakings (180 maintained by Japanese, 47 by Koreans, and 31 by foreigners).

Licensed physicians in private practice in 1916 were 759, of whom 525 were Japanese, 202 Koreans, and 32 foreigners, those engaged by the Government numbered 173, and those assigned to different localities as public physicians 195, while conditional Japanese physicians permitted to practise within limited localities numbered 84 and Korean physicians of the Chinese School qualified to

* See foot-note on Page 145.

practise medicine numbered 5,626. In addition, there were 37 licensed dentists (33 Japanese, 2 Koreans, and 2 foreigners) practising in towns and cities.

Licensed mid-wives numbered 539 at the end of the year (532 Japanese, and 7 Koreans), conditional Japanese mid-wives 72, and sick nurses 465 (416 Japanese, 41 Koreans and 8 foreigners).

Pharmacutists are still very few in Chosen. For those desiring to engage in the preparation of medicines, Regulations for the Examination of Pharmacutists were promulgated in April, 1916. At the first examination in October, one Japanese passed in theory and 5 Japanese passed in theory and practice.

An examination for physicians was held twice during the year under review, and 7 Japanese and 7 Koreans passed it. The total number of physicians passing the examination in Chosen since the enactment of the Regulations for Examination in September, 1914, is 51.

The training of mid-wives and sick nurses is carried on at the Government Hospital and Provincial Charity Hospitals. During the year, 241 mid-wives and 62 nurses graduated from the training courses.

123. Government Hospital in Keijō.

The equipment of the Government Hospital in Keijo being completed, the work done by it is showing good results. The floor area of all the buildings combined is about 3,573 *tsubo*, and it is capable of accommodating 400 in-patients. Confidence in the hospital becoming more widespread, many patients from the remote interior now attend it, and even Korean women, who formerly had a great prejudice against approaching male strangers, are now willing to subject themselves to examination by a doctor. Under such circumstances, the number of patients, especially natives receiving dispensary treatment, is rapidly increasing.* The following table gives further details: —

* The total number of visits for the year 1916 being 355,000 shows a decrease of 82,600 in comparison with the preceding year. It, however, does not mean actual decrease in the visits of patients, as, in previous years, a patient suffering from several diseases was counted as making one visit for each disease he had, but in the year under review this mode of reckoning was changed, and each visit of each patient was entered as one only regardless of the number of his diseases.

Description	Medical Staff				Number of Patients						
	Regular Physicians	Pharmacists	Other Medical Officials	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total		
					Actual† Number	Number of Visits	Actual† Number	Number of Visits	Actual† Number	Number of Visits	
1916 {	Japanese . . .	29	5	7	94	134,251	195,448	9,506	14,400	143,757	209,848
	Korean . . .	1	4	—	28	35,143	47,033	60,955	98,468	96,078	145,501
	Foreign . . .	—	—	—	—	640	862	—	—	640	862
	Total . . .	30	9	7	122	170,034	243,343	70,461	112,868	240,495	356,211
1915 . . .	29	8	7	116	42,373	276,876	20,375	161,949	62,748	438,825	
1914 . . .	29	8	8	109	37,791	221,022	22,071	141,651	59,862	362,673	
1913 . . .	28	11	5	141	37,408	210,279	20,653	150,141	58,061	360,420	
1912 . . .	23	18	7	130	30,177	204,639	18,312	140,872	48,489	345,511	
1911 . . .	20	17	—	88	23,118	138,192	15,161	122,531	37,279	260,723	

† Up to 1915, hospital statistics were recorded monthly, and a patient, no matter how often he was treated during the month, was entered once only; but, in 1916, statistics were recorded every day, and each patient, whether new or old, was counted as one.

124. Provincial Charity Hospitals.*

As stated in previous Annual Reports, a Charity Hospital in each Province, in some Provinces even two, was established from 1910 onward, with a view to extending the benefit of modern medical treatment to all localities, and 18 such hospitals have been at work since the year 1913. The aggregate area of all the buildings of the 18 hospitals reaches 7,011 *tsubo*, and their wards can accommodate 1,500 in-patients. But, as most of them are housed in old Korean public buildings, work in them is not free from inconveniences, so a plan has been drawn up for constructing new buildings in five consecutive years, beginning with the year under review.

The work done by these Charity Hospitals during the year 1916, as compared with preceding years, is shown in the following table:—

* Provincial Charity Hospitals were first established in 1903, and their number in May, 1912, was 13, which number was increased to 18 in the year following. In addition, there is a Leper Hospital on Shōroku Island which is not yet quite ready to receive patients.

Description	Medical Staff				Number of Patients					
	Physicians	Pharmacists	Other Medical Officials	Nurses	Ordinary		Dispensary		Total	
					Actual × Number	Number of Visits	Actual × Number	Number of Visits	Actual × Number	Number of Visits
1916 { Japanese . Korean . Foreign . Total .	76	18	20	166	310,213	530,936	7,023	9,420	317,236	540,356
	—	7	2	84	65,547	133,706	567,090	1,748,813	932,637	1,882,519
	—	—	—	—	798	1,510	1,430	11,512	2,228	13,022
	76	25	22	250	376,558	666,152	575,543	1,769,745	952,101	2,435,897
1915 . .	74	28	10	184	96,385	606,461	336,755	2,099,669	433,140	2,706,130
1914 . .	74	36	11	170	92,024	583,232	291,982	1,824,901	384,006	2,408,133
1913 . .	72	33	10	207	80,541	545,320	276,565	1,740,526	357,106	2,285,846
1912 . .	57	22	15	154	64,172	471,810	165,238	1,064,917	229,410	1,536,727
1911 . .	28	26	—	41	39,581	313,706	163,901	1,084,672	203,482	1,398,378

× See note † on Page 145.

The Provincial Charity Hospitals are also commissioned by the *Saisei-Kwai* in Japan to provide poor sick people in the interior with some facilities for obtaining treatment. During the year under review, the patients treated by public physicians, private physicians, etc., at the expense of the *Saisei-Kwai* numbered 22,100, the total visits being 40,300.

Over 340,000 Koreans living in those districts of Manchuria bordering on the *Yalu* and the *Tumen* were without any medical agencies, except for a Japanese physician in Chientao commissioned by the Police Department of the Government-General, and visiting physicians despatched thither by the Provincial Charity Hospitals at Sozan and Kwainai. During the year under review, therefore, Kantō Hospital was founded in Chientao for the benefit of the sick among them.

The erection and equipment of a Provincial Charity Hospital for lepers on Shōroku Island, South Zenra Province, was completed in February, 1917, and will take in patients during and after April following. As there is a great number of Koreans suffering from leprosy, the hospital will not be able to accommodate all of them, so only those roaming about the streets, and dangerous to the public health from their serious condition, will first be treated.

125. Treatment of the Insane.

Congenital dementia is the most frequent form of insanity in

Chosen, and dementia paralytica comes next, followed by mental depression and epilepsy. Treatment of the insane was started in 1912 as part of the work of the Charity Asylum, and in the following year it was transferred to the Government Hospital. The accommodation being rather insufficient, the number of patients received is still comparatively small, and the actual number of insane treated during the year under review was 71, while the number of visits reached 6,131. Those in-patients who are quiet in behaviour engage in manual work, either indoors or outdoors, and the money earned by them is made into a fund to provide them with little luxuries and to meet their travelling expenses.

126. Hygienic Inspection.

The official inspection of foods, drinks, and drugs is an indispensable means towards securing the public health, and has been effectively carried on, since the inauguration in 1913 of the Regulations concerned, in the hygienic laboratories attached to the Police Affairs Department of the Central Government and to most of those of the Provincial Governments. At the end of the year under review, the only provinces unprovided with such laboratories were North and South Chūsei, North Zenra, and North Heian.

Important stuffs subjected to official inspection during the year included 4,500 cases of patent medicines, 22,000 cases of material for patent medicines, 420 cases of drugs, 5,900 cases of soft drinks, 2,500 cases of foods and drinks, 120 cases of utensils for use in drinking and eating, and 150 cases of other articles. Of these, 5,020 cases were found to be injurious and unwholesome.

127. Quarantine in Seaports.

The quarantine administration in seaports was transferred from the charge of the Customs to that of the Police Affairs Department in 1912. When cholera prevailed in Japan and the Philippine Islands in July, 1916, quarantine measures were more strictly carried out, and passengers by the ferry-boats were all subjected to inspection at Fusan. As, however, the plague invaded the Peninsula in September, quarantine measures were applied to all the seaports, and in the open ports the duties were discharged by quarantine physicians, while in other ports they were carried out by police physicians, public physicians, or even policemen or gendarmes.

128. Export Cattle subjected to Quarantine.

In consequence of the amendment of the quarantine measures relating to the exportation of cattle, four cattle sheds were erected in 1915 at Fusan, the only port in which a quarantine station for cattle is located. But the equipment of the station being still insufficient, dealers in cattle experienced great inconvenience in conducting their business, and some of them exported their cattle from Mokpo and Kunsan in spite of increased cost in transportation, so the station is erecting temporary sheds to meet the pressing necessity.

As the demand for Chosen cattle in Japan is increasing, and some dealers wish to export them from North Kankyō Province directly to Japan, the Government has made an arrangement with the Home Government to allow the exportation of live cattle, other than those for the purpose of food, from Genzan and Jōshin to Tsu-ruga, and has extended in part the application of the quarantine measures to these ports.

The total number of cattle exported during the year 1916 was 15,296, as against 1,316 in 1910.

129. Cattle Slaughtering.

Koreans are much greater flesh-eaters than Japanese, and as the slaughtering of cattle was usually conducted in a most haphazard way, not only did it affect the public health, but it hindered the healthy development of cattle-breeding. The regulations concerning the slaughter of cattle, enacted by the former Korean Government in 1909, were amended in February, 1912, by which the slaughtering of cattle was to be conducted at an approved slaughter-house only and the Director of Provincial Police Affairs was made responsible for supervising slaughter-houses. By special instruction to the Provincial Police Directors, the slaughtering of gravid cows or young bulls was to be discouraged, while inspection of the carcasses of unhealthy cattle was to be strictly carried out by the police in those localities in which no veterinary surgeon has been appointed. Veterinary surgeons at present are stationed at 52 places only.

In order to augment the income of the sanitary association, school association, or village office, as well as to advance sanitary measures in a community, the slaughtering of cattle was to be undertaken as far as possible by the above-mentioned offices. During

the fiscal year under review, the total number of slaughter-houses was 1,864, at which over 833,000 animals were killed. This number included 309,000 bulls, 371,000 hogs, 149,800 dogs, 2,500 sheep, and a small number of horses.

130. Waterworks.

Well-water is often a cause of epidemic diseases, owing to infiltration from stagnant drains and cesspools. The construction of waterworks in the Peninsula, therefore, is very important. Urged especially by the necessity of having a supply of good drinking water in the sea-ports, and in places thickly populated, waterworks have been constructed from 1907 onward, and twelve cities and sea-ports—Keijō, Jinsen, Heijō, Chinnampo, Fusan, Mokpo, Ranan, Kwainei, Kunsan, Genzan, Chinkai, and Gishū—were in possession of waterworks at the end of the fiscal year 1916. Of these, four were constructed by the Government-General, while the remainder were constructed by Provincial Governments, Urban Municipalities, and School Associations, with the aid of subsidies from the Government-General.

The following table shows the details of these waterworks as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1916:—

Cities	Description	Dwellings supplied with Water		Average Amount of Daily Supply	Accounts			Plant	Date when Water-supply was Commenced	Maintained by
		Number	Percentage		Receipts	Expenditure	Profit or Loss (—)			
Keijō . .		17,375	29.96	Cubic Shaku 347,983	Yen 267,759	Yen 182,086	Yen 85,673	Pumping	August, 1908	Government-General
Jinsen . .		3,286	37.09	103,623	53,931	47,338	6,593	Pumping	December, 1910	Government-General
Heijō . .		6,682	61.00	125,197	89,006	55,033	33,973	Pumping	July, 1910	Government-General
Chinnampo		1,629	34.22	16,051	19,044	21,665	-2,621	Gravitation	October, 1914	Government-General
Fusan . .		5,789	39.77	142,733	65,317	27,662	37,655	Gravitation	May, 1912	Joint Undertaking of Gov't General & Fusan Japanese Municipality
Mokpo . .		1,505	42.10	19,104	16,513	7,827	8,686	Gravitation	May, 1910	Mokpo Japanese Municipality
Ranan . .		346	37.04	458	1,387	667	720	Gravitation	January, 1915	North Kankyo Provincial Government
Kwainei . .		603	37.45	2,783	2,698	2,102	596	Gravitation	December, 1913	Japanese School Association
Chinkai . .		229	18.00	5,647	1,042	817	225	Gravitation	April, 1915	South Keishō Provincial Government
Kunsan . .		789	28.43	7,022	10,867	7,286	3,581	Gravitation	April, 1915	Kunsan Japanese Municipality
Gensan . .		1,276	23.64	21,693	17,578	11,813	5,765	Natural Flow	January, 1916	Gensan Japanese Municipality
Gishū . .		1,094	64.94	2,655	1,056	1,643	-587	Pumping	October, 1916	North Helian Provincial Government

Besides the above, the city of Taikyū is also building a waterworks at the expense of 415,000 *yen* to be defrayed in five consecutive years from 1914, and, of this amount, 207,500 *yen* was subsidized by the Government-General. At the end of the fiscal year 1916, some 80 per cent. of the work was completed. The construction of a simple waterworks at Gishū was completed in September, and that at Kaishū was commenced in October, 1916.

Improvement in the sewage system has been made every year. In Heijō, the drainage and a dam to prevent flood water from entering the city were begun in 1913, and completed by the end of the fiscal year 1916. In Keijō, though 9,549 *ken* of underground drainage had been constructed by the end of the previous year, the system is still so imperfect that it is often choked by the accumulation of earth and sand, and the water overflows into the streets when it rains. In order to effect a radical reconstruction of the sewage system in the city, investigation was made from 1913 onward, and in the year under review a plan for a five-year consecutive work was drawn up. The work will be commenced in 1918 at the cost of 603,000 *yen*, one-half of which will be subsidized by the State Treasury.

XVII. INVESTIGATION WORKS.

131. Investigation Works.

With a view to furnishing material or reference for the improvement of administrative measures and for the development of agriculture and industry, various investigation works were carried out. Beginning with the investigation of old usages and land survey including cadastre, there were set on foot surveys of mineral deposits and forests, and investigations of marine products, industrial products, revenue sources, and rivers and harbours. In addition, an archaeological investigation and the collection of material for the compilation of a complete Korean history were also undertaken. Of these investigation works, those relating to industries and civil engineering are treated of in their respective chapters, while the others are dealt with in the sections immediately following.

132. Old Usages.

The work of investigating old usages and institutions in order to secure important material in effecting improvement in administrative measures, as well as to furnish as many useful examples as possible for the application of old usages in administering justice to Koreans, was continued as heretofore. The investigation of usages relating to the civil law was all but completed, but there still remained other usages and customs to be investigated.

Investigation of special usages was also made in accordance with requests of law courts, and those reported on to them during the year reached thirty-six in number. The investigation works hitherto carried out by the Governor-General's Councillors' Room was transferred to the charge of the Central Council in the year 1915.

133. Land Survey.

Since the land survey was first started in the Peninsula, over six years have elapsed, and the work in all its branches is now in a

greatly advanced stage. Of triangulation surveys, primary triangulation throughout the Peninsula was completed by November, 1914, and secondary triangulation by July, 1916. By the end of the year under review, primary triangulation, secondary triangulation, base line survey, levelling line survey, theodolite traverse, etc., were all completed. The preparation of cadastre books for 12 Prefectures, 2 Islands, and 122 Districts was also completed, and 102 Japanese officials and 1,654 Korean officials were relieved of their duties during the year. The detailed survey of the geographical features and other remaining works are still being carried on, and the whole work will be completed by March, 1919. The expenditure for land survey for the year amounted to 5,447,679 *yen*. The aggregate expenses for the programme are estimated at 20,406,489 *yen*, of which 16,663,079 *yen* had been defrayed up to the end of March, 1917.

The work of the Land Survey Bureau, both in field and office at the end of the fiscal year 1916 is shown in the following table:—

(1) End of March, 1917.

Description	Work Completed			Work Remaining
	Fiscal Year 1916	Up to End of Fiscal Year 1915	Total	
	Square <i>Ri</i>	Square <i>Ri</i>	Square <i>Ri</i>	Square <i>Ri</i>
Points selected . . .	—	14,200	14,200	—
Area Surveyed, containing Principal Points of Primary Triangulation	Signal Poles erected . .	—	14,200	—
	Points observed . . .	—	14,200	—
	Points computed . . .	—	14,200	—
	Area Surveyed, containing Subsidiary Points of Primary Triangulation observed	—	14,200	14,200
Area Surveyed, containing Principal and Subsidiary Points of Secondary Triangulation observed	—	14,200	14,200	—
Places in which Base Lines were Surveyed . .	—	Places 13	Places 13	—
Length of Levelling Lines Surveyed	<i>Ri</i> —	<i>Ri</i> 1,704	<i>Ri</i> 1,704	—
	Square <i>Ri</i>	Square <i>Ri</i>	Square <i>Ri</i>	
Scale 1 : 50,000 . . .	4,859	4,869	9,729	4,245
Topographical Survey	„ 1 : 25,000 . . .	101	507	210
	„ 1 : 10,000 . . .	23	40	9



“ Raikai-Kwan ”
Provincial Exhibition, Taikyū.

(II)

Description		Fiscal Year 1915	Up to Fiscal Year 1914	Total	
Field Work	Preparatory In- vestigation	Number of Villages, Boundaries of which were readjusted . . .	14	2,928	2,942
		Number of Village Wards, Boundaries of which were readjusted . . .	181	27,932	28,113
		Number of Land Lots applied for survey . . .	951,989	17,621,742	18,573,731
	Number of Points, Theodolite Traverse. . .		344,915	3,206,691	3,551,606
	Theodolite Trav- erse and Cad- astre Survey	Number of Lots. . . .	3,041,519	16,060,470	19,101,989
		Area	1,427,599 ^{Cho}	4,010,030 ^{Cho}	5,437,629 ^{Cho}
Number of Land Lots classified according to value of yield		5,240,622	11,781,733	17,022,355	
Office Work	Number of Lots verified	Original Cadastre Maps .	4,802,217	7,588,738	14,305,098
		Applications submitted by Land Owners	6,847,308	7,546,021	14,393,329
		Books of Land Record .	6,878,908	7,514,421	14,393,329
	Area Computed	Number of Lots. . . .	6,110,742	5,315,680	11,426,422
		Area	1,275,588 ^{Cho}	1,073,528 ^{Cho}	2,349,116 ^{Cho}
	Cadastre Maps	Number of Lots. . . .	4,507,776	5,910,180	10,417,956
		Number of Maps . . .	155,807	205,558	361,365
	Number of Lots	Entered in Record Books.	6,893,029	2,959,098	9,852,127
		Entered in Cadastre Books	6,741,018	2,721,806	9,462,824
		Entered in Books arranged according to Lists of Land Owners.	4,835,551	1,246,112	6,081,663
Number of Lots having ownership finally determined		5,977,095	1,245,663	7,222,758	

134. Investigation of Archæological Remains.

The investigation of historical remains which was begun in 1909 being roughly completed, regulations concerning the preservation of historic ruins and remains were promulgated on July 4, 1916. Any discoveries of historic ruins or buildings, sites of palaces or temples, Buddhist images, earthenwares, and other objects, calculated to serve as reference in regard to history, the industrial arts, and archæology, should be reported to the nearest police captain. If they are worthy of preservation, they should be officially recorded, and such as are thus recorded should not be removed, altered, or exported without Government permission. In order to carry out more uniformly the investigation and preservation of historic ruins and remains, the works which had formerly been carried on by the First Section, and the Compiling Section of the Home Affairs Department, and by the Councillors' Room, were all transferred to the General Affairs Section in April, 1917, and subsequently a Commission for Investigating Historic Relics was organized in the Government-General.

135. Investigation of Historical Materials.

It was customary for a dynasty in Old Korea to authorize the writing of the history of the previous dynasty, and there are many histories or records of the different dynasties. But, as the compilers were often prejudiced against any merit shown by the previous dynasty, not one of them is a really reliable history. Therefore, in order to compile an authentic history of the country, a Commission was organized in the Central Council in August, 1916, which drew up a plan for completing the work in three consecutive years, beginning in January, 1916. The materials for the purpose are being investigated and collected from among all sorts of writings and records, not only in Chosen, but also in Japan, China, and even Western countries.

XVIII. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

136. Local Improvement.

With the readjustment of administrative divisions effected by amalgamating numerous districts and villages, or by creating Prefectural Municipalities and Island Districts, and with increase in local finances by readjusting local levies, by utilizing the Imperial Donation Funds, or by liberal aid from the Central Government, local administration in the Peninsula is improving year by year, and the welfare of the local people has been greatly enhanced through industrial and educational encouragement and sanitary improvement. Along with the growth in industrial undertakings and extension of public works, labourers not only obtain better wages but have fair opportunity to save part of their earnings.

The Government-General pays special attention to the training of clerks in local offices. During the year 1916, those who were recommended by the Provincial Governors were summoned to Keijō to be given special training in the transaction of local official business. Similar work was carried out by every Provincial Government for the benefit of the district and village clerks within its jurisdiction.

137. *Fu* (府) or Prefectural Municipalities.*

Though it is only three years since the inauguration of municipal administration took place, every scheme has been carried out according to the proposed programme, and the financial condition of every city has greatly improved. In the Budget for the

* The Prefectures, acting as municipal corporations, can, under control of the Provincial Governors and the Governor-General, maintain and manage public institutions and works (the education of Japanese children excepted, see Sect. 155), levy additional taxes and raise loans for municipal purposes, or issue ordinances concerning the rights and duties of those regarded as municipal residents. The Prefects, who are officials in the State administration, represent *ex-officio* the Prefectures as municipal corporations, and conduct the municipal administration. With regard to important matters affecting a Prefectural municipality, especially its Budget, a meeting of councillors is convened. These councillors are not elected by popular vote of the inhabitants, but are appointed by the Provincial Governor, subject to the approval of the Governor-General, from among Korean and Japanese residents of good standing and ability, for a term of two years. The first councillors' meeting in each municipality was held in April, 1913. The councillors, however, being a mere consulting body, have no deliberative power.

fiscal year 1916, the aggregate estimates for Prefectural revenue and expenditure amounted to 1,828,000 *yen* each. The figures show a decrease of 129,000 *yen* as compared with those for the preceding year, which is due to the completion in the preceding year of the construction of water-works and to a decrease in receipts from municipal loans for 1916. Of the total expenditure, the repayment of municipal loans amounting to 705,000 *yen* leads all other items, which are, according to their amounts, arranged in the following order: engineering expenses, expenses for scavenging and street cleaning, expenses for water-works, business expenses, hospital expenses, isolation hospital expenses, and police expenses. The chief sources of revenue are municipal taxes, sale of properties, State subsidies, rent for public buildings, and various fees.

The Budgets of 12 municipalities for the fiscal year 1917 as compared with those for 1916 are given below:—

Description Municipality	Revenue					
	Ordinary		Extraordinary		Total	
	1917	1916	1917	1916	1917	1916
Keijō	Yen 340,745	Yen 311,294	Yen 28,415	Yen 28,062	Yen 369,160	Yen 339,358
Jinsen	64,924	58,392	13,279	11,438	78,203	69,830
Kunsan	45,733	43,340	6,578	10,316	52,311	53,656
Mokpo.	46,328	45,548	3,542	89,370	49,870	134,918
Taikyū	51,840	47,009	287,973	156,993	339,813	204,002
Fusan	230,302	228,272	469,860	457,267	700,162	685,539
Masan.	13,926	12,408	12,462	13,089	26,388	25,497
Heijō	84,060	72,472	16,720	48,286	100,780	120,758
Chinnampo	39,289	35,661	4,654	5,873	43,943	41,534
Shingishū.	16,519	15,355	2,784	4,184	19,303	19,539
Genzan	64,163	61,386	2,789	4,939	66,952	66,325
Seishin	16,227	15,785	62,626	51,746	78,853	67,531
Total.	1,014,056	946,922	911,682	881,563	1,925,738	1,828,485

(Continued)

Description Municipality	Expenditure					
	Ordinary		Extraordinary		Total	
	1917	1918	1917	1918	1917	1918
Keijō	Yen 305,655	Yen 300,134	Yen 63,505	Yen 39,222	Yen 369,160	Yen 339,356
Jinsen	45,163	41,718	33,040	22,112	78,203	69,830
Kunsan	34,032	30,710	18,278	22,946	52,311	53,656
Mokpo.	29,250	27,808	20,620	107,110	49,870	134,918
Taikyū	39,887	34,694	299,926	169,308	339,813	204,002
Fusan	156,280	155,007	543,882	530,532	700,162	685,539
Masan	13,908	14,087	12,480	11,410	26,388	25,497
Heijō	48,303	45,426	52,477	75,332	100,780	120,758
Chinnampo	34,537	32,991	9,406	8,543	43,943	41,534
Shingishū.	9,065	7,814	10,238	11,725	19,303	19,539
Genzan	47,249	47,173	19,703	19,152	66,952	66,325
Seishin	16,227	15,802	62,626	51,729	78,853	67,531
Total	779,557	759,364	1,146,182	1,069,121	1,925,738	1,828,485

Among municipal undertakings during the year under review, the more important ones were the expansion and improvement of the slaughter-houses in Keijō, the construction of water-works in Taikyū, the completion of the drainage and flood-preventing dams in Heijō, and the improvement of streets and the fishing port in Seishin.

The population is increasing in every Prefecture. At the end of March, 1917, the total urban population was 519,736, showing an increase of 22,088 as against the preceding year. Of this increase 11,788 were Japanese, 9,435 Koreans, and 866 foreigners.

The municipal levy per capita for the fiscal year 1916 was 3.19 *yen* for Japanese, 0.39 *yen* for Koreans, and 3.89 *yen* for foreigners.

138. Plan for Establishment of Village Councils.

Men (面) or villages are provisionally recognized as the lowest administrative divisions, and a village headman engages in the administrative business of his village under the guidance and control of the district magistrate. But, in reality, they are nothing but survivals of old institutions, having no power legally to conduct any public undertakings. Public undertakings necessary for the development of villages, therefore, are at present carried out by various associations of villagers or as joint undertakings, and much inconvenience is experienced in the different phases presented. To meet present day conditions, the Government-General is about to enact regulations for the organization of village councils as the lowest administrative divisions in the fiscal year 1917.

139. Estimated Expenses for Local Offices to be Defrayed by the State Treasury for 1917.

The total amount of office expenses for local governments (Provincial Governments, Prefectural Offices, and District and Island Magistracies) participating in the State administration, to be defrayed from the State Treasury for the fiscal year 1917, is estimated at 4,281,000 *yen*, being an increase of 8,000 *yen* on that of the preceding fiscal year.

- For Fiscal Year 1917

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Offices	District and Island Magistracies	Total
	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>	<i>Yen</i>
Salaries	693,304	184,150	1,164,975	2,042,429
Office Expenses	107,198	36,692	218,856	362,746
Wages and other Expenses	377,963	82,532	896,626	1,357,121
Management of <i>Yokun</i> Lands	41,272	—	—	41,272
Expenses in collecting Taxes in Arrears	—	1,740	6,420	8,160
Land Certification	—	—	38,191	38,191
Expenses in Connection with Local Levy	32,007	—	—	32,007
Veterinary Sanitation	27,458	—	—	27,458
Afforestation	69,758	—	—	69,758
Waterworks	287,665	—	—	287,665
Census	—	481	14,689	15,170
Total	1,636,625	305,595	2,339,757	4,281,977

(Continued)

Description	Provincial Governments	Prefectural Offices	District and Island Magistracies	Total
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
1916.	1,582,720	299,965	2,391,216	4,273,901
1915.	1,571,444	286,481	2,308,550	4,166,475
1914.	1,557,178	302,395	2,255,967	4,115,540
1913.	1,506,782	252,898	2,544,960	4,304,640
1912.	1,487,820	245,776	2,485,692	4,219,288
1911.	1,176,410	222,308	2,548,485	3,947,203

140. Budget of Local Expenses Funds for 1917.

Although the general administrative expenses of local governments are, as referred to in the previous section, defrayed from the State revenue, yet it is considered proper that the Provincial Governments should themselves furnish, as far as possible, the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., of a local nature. For these purposes Provincial Governments were authorized to impose an additional levy on the land-tax, or to collect minor taxes and fees, as well as to manage public properties, within their respective jurisdictions. Though the receipts from such sources, limited at the beginning, are now on the increase, subsidies are still granted from the State revenue to cover deficits. Moreover these subsidies have a tendency yearly to become larger in proportion as the measures for industrial encouragement and public works increase. The total revenue estimated for the fiscal year 1917, balancing the expenditure estimated for the same fiscal year, reaches 4,580,000 *yen*, showing an increase of 1,560,000 *yen* on that for 1916. This increase is due to the appearance of a new item, Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds,* hitherto appearing as a Special Account.

The Budget of Local Expenses Funds for 1917 as allotted to different Provinces, and as compared with preceding years, is given below :—

* See P. 168.

Revenue of Local Expenses Funds for Fiscal Year 1917.

Province	Taxes and Additional Imposts levied by Local Governments					
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Additional Levy on Urban Land Tax	Market Tax	Abattoir Tax	Slaughtering Tax	Total
Keiki	Yen 36,606	Yen 9,673	Yen 30,562	Yen 85,339	Yen 41,358	Yen 203,538
North Chūsei	27,657	62	11,880	29,800	—	69,399
South Chūsei	52,973	373	15,475	51,432	—	120,253
North Zenra	58,296	473	12,572	34,541	1,040	106,922
South Zenra	74,719	823	16,378	40,413	2,366	134,699
North Keishō	62,781	1,027	46,128	51,307	4,637	165,880
South Keishō	57,500	2,360	25,000	45,636	2,364	132,860
Kwōkai	44,699	153	18,000	50,000	—	112,852
South Heian	39,729	1,204	20,342	49,827	13,198	124,300
North Heian	26,344	88	15,176	53,200	—	94,808
Kōgen	10,760	—	11,194	31,560	—	53,514
South Kankyō	32,980	566	14,000	25,300	840	73,686
North Kankyō	12,642	95	—	19,000	926	32,663
Total	537,686	16,897	236,707	567,355	66,729	1,425,374
1916	537,420	16,971	203,548	487,104	35,225	1,280,268
1915	549,884	18,068	224,129	627,869	42,261	1,462,210
1914	550,735	17,141	204,802	483,526	28,087	1,284,289
1913	382,768	17,402	196,753	371,974	19,977	988,874
1912	365,944	26,492	166,369	324,313	18,366	901,481
1911	362,105	31,734	143,208	259,946	18,016	815,009
1910	605,427	16,406	137,535	215,097	26,250	1,000,715

(Continued)

Province	Description	Receipts from Imperial Donation Funds	Balance transferred from Preceding Year	Subsidy from Central Government	Other Sources	Total
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
	Keiki	194,025	24,957	151,989	180,656	755,165
	North Chūsei	49,274	12,000	52,559	14,915	198,147
	South Chūsei	99,664	13,419	80,412	18,708	332,456
	North Zenra	84,124	6,000	103,174	11,711	311,931
	South Zenra	125,274	53,778	100,941	10,206	424,898
	North Keishō	124,724	37,000	106,185	14,255	448,044
	South Keishō	98,663	3,000	119,677	54,831	409,031
	Kwōkai	89,892	28,400	59,565	6,927	297,636
	South Heian	80,780	22,129	115,351	40,292	382,852
	North Heian	99,943	5,426	115,821	10,338	326,336
	Kōgen	80,755	15,932	83,494	14,808	248,503
	South Kankyō	70,675	23,975	82,526	5,421	256,283
	North Kankyō	40,373	10,000	106,414	2,145	191,595
	Total	1,238,166	256,016	1,278,108	385,213	4,582,877
	1916	—	294,431	1,319,192	128,291	3,022,182
	1915	—	420,568	1,414,195	70,189	3,367,162
	1914	—	301,442	1,273,534	71,496	2,930,762
	1913	—	451,731	1,184,118	72,834	2,697,556
	1912	—	776,023	1,068,196	44,221	2,789,921
	1911	—	578,013	729,938	98,986	2,221,946
	1910	—	56,390	435,427	17,237	1,309,769

Expenditure

Province \ Description	Civil Engineering	Sanitation and Hospitals	Relief and Charity *	Industrial Encouragement	Affording Means of Livelihood ^x
	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki	106,679	8,495	15,736	103,553	259,686
North Chūsei	48,907	4,433	4,774	53,073	31,265
South Chūsei	61,864	4,760	7,884	86,104	52,785
North Zenra	79,262	6,581	7,154	70,694	44,835
South Zenra	74,385	69,074	10,079	71,079	78,656
North Keishō	137,193	11,313	12,169	89,920	78,789
South Keishō	86,859	10,490	9,293	88,587	82,661
Kwōkai	64,340	6,600	6,313	63,711	60,558
South Heian	85,062	7,404	6,723	64,105	47,323
North Heian	57,173	7,740	6,876	71,689	63,870
Kōgen	40,034	2,592	6,410	52,333	58,876
South Kankyō	67,319	4,110	5,292	50,900	42,756
North Kankyō	34,163	1,936	3,164	36,386	22,009
Total	943,240	145,534	101,867	902,134	823,569
1916	990,660	124,620	13,113	774,161	—
1915	933,345	88,636	8,456	796,916	—
1914	804,357	101,077	8,450	762,155	—
1913	926,718	89,763	6,839	611,155	—
1912	984,060	86,738	12,608	555,781	—
1911	634,890	81,485	6,440	205,653	—
1910	303,464	35,281	3,600	104,458	—

(Continued)

Province	Description	Education *	Transferred to Imperial Donation Funds	Reserve Funds	Miscellaneous	Total
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki		180,174	13,222	14,481	53,139	755,165
North Chūsei		45,334	3,970	4,259	2,132	193,147
South Chūsei		99,111	7,079	6,601	6,263	332,456
North Zenra		86,283	3,635	6,592	6,889	311,931
South Zenra		74,415	8,555	9,189	29,466	424,898
North Keishō		95,210	—	9,493	13,957	448,044
South Keishō		101,875	5,933	8,060	15,273	409,031
Kwōkai		72,787	5,683	5,201	12,443	297,636
South Heian		140,758	4,915	8,103	18,459	382,852
North Heian		101,164	5,906	4,852	7,066	326,336
Kōgen		73,660	4,500	4,325	6,273	248,503
South Kankyō		73,964	4,415	4,230	3,297	258,283
North Kankyō		80,668	3,507	3,229	6,533	191,595
Total		1,225,403	71,320	88,620	181,190	4,582,877
1916		959,581	—	84,929	75,118	3,022,182
1915		834,326	—	177,789 ⁺	—	2,839,468
1914		748,434	—	85,822	—	2,510,295
1913		697,128	—	67,471	—	2,396,074
1912		636,346	—	59,595	—	2,333,128
1911		414,901	—	102,554	—	1,445,823
1910		164,238	—	135,265	—	746,306

* Including the sum defrayed from the Imperial Donation Funds. See Section 152.

× See Sect. 152.

+ Including expenses for Exhibition in 1915 amounting to 85,410 yen.

141. Estimates of Village Expenses for 1917.

Unlike the expenses of Provinces, Prefectures, or Districts, no part of village expenses is defrayed from the State Treasury. The expenses of Village Offices are met by additional levies on the rural household-tax or urban building-tax and on the land-tax, by fees given to villages as commission for collecting State taxes, and by the income derived from village properties. The management of Village Office Accounts being now under the strict supervision of District Magistracies, they have been brought into good order. The average amount of burden upon each household was 97.9 *sen* in 1913, but, in 1916, it was reduced to 75 *sen*.

The following table shows the estimates of revenue and expenditure of Village Offices for the fiscal year 1917 as compared with 1916 :—

Revenue

Description	Amount		Increase or Decrease(-)
	Fiscal Year 1917	Fiscal Year 1916	
Additional Levies	2,194,258 ^{Yen}	2,245,845 ^{Yen}	- 51,587 ^{Yen}
Receipts from Village Property	39,969	36,429	3,540
Fees given to Villages for collecting State Taxes	270,050	268,817	1,233
Balance from Preceding Year	224,055	204,428	19,627
Sundries	81,023	55,434	25,589
Contributions	11,041	6,407	4,634
Total	2,820,396	2,817,360	3,036

Expenditure

Description	Amount		Increase or Decrease(-)
	Fiscal Year 1917	Fiscal Year 1916	
Salaries	1,924,698 ^{Yen}	2,046,138 ^{Yen}	- 121,440 ^{Yen}
Office Expenses	648,067	552,305	95,762
Other Expenses	247,632	218,919	28,713
Total	2,820,396	2,817,360	3,036
Average per Village	1,120	1,119	—

142. Undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds.

Of the Imperial Donation Funds amounting to 30,000,000 *yen* granted at the time of the annexation, 17,398,000 *yen* was allotted to Prefectures and Districts as funds for such public works as (1) undertakings affording means of livelihood, (2) educational works, and (3) relief works. The funds are permanently in the custody of the Provincial Governors, but the interest derived from them, aggregating 869,900 *yen* per annum, is spent on the above-mentioned works in the proportion of $\frac{6}{10}$, $\frac{3}{10}$, and $\frac{1}{10}$ respectively.

The first undertakings are aimed at affording means of livelihood to the *Yangban*, literati, and other Koreans of gentle blood who have no permanent occupation or substantial property. These undertakings being carefully selected so that they might be varied to accord with local conditions, training stations for sericulture, filature, weaving, agriculture, fishing, manufacture of paper, hemp cloth, matting, and charcoal, etc., were established. Institutions of this nature giving a long-term training were in operation in 107 places in the year 1916, and the number of persons receiving instruction was 1,796, bringing the total to 14,064 since the inauguration of these undertakings. Many stations giving short-term training in making tools for sericulture, filature, rope-twisting, or fishing were also established in places in which Provincial Governments are located, and those trained in them number several thousands every year. The result of these measures is that a marked impetus has already been given to the advancement of local industry. Especially is it noticeable that many young men of the *Yangban* and literati class, who formerly despised physical work, have begun to change their attitude. Many of them, after receiving a training in the above-mentioned institutions, have taken up agricultural or industrial work as a permanent occupation. Moreover, it is a matter for congratulation that many of the women, who in former days spent their time mostly in idleness, have received training in sericulture, filature, knitting, weaving, and other works, and are showing their appreciation by steadily pursuing such employments.

The aim of the second undertakings is principally to subsidize public common schools, but in some localities private schools are also subsidized by the fund. At the end of the fiscal year 1916, schools receiving such subsidies were 420 public common schools, 6 private schools, and 1 kindergarten. Of these, 321 public common schools were established by the aid of such subsidies.

The third undertakings or relief works are carried on in time of famine or other calamity, the interest derived from the fund being

mainly used in purchasing and distributing seed-grain, farming tools, food-stuffs, etc. Sometimes pecuniary donations for rebuilding dwellings or for the purchase of clothes are given, or loans for those purposes are advanced. The surplus from the Relief Works Fund is saved to meet future emergencies.

The following tables show the general features of the Imperial Donation Funds as distributed among the different Provinces :—

Allotment* of Funds and Interest.

Province	Description	Funds	Interest per Year			Total
			For Affording Means of Livelihood	For Educational Subsidies	For Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	
Keiki		Yen 2,644,500	Yen 79,335	Yen 39,667	Yen 13,222	Yen 132,225
North Chūsei		794,600	23,820	11,910	3,970	39,700
South Chūsei		1,457,700	43,731	21,865	7,258	72,885
North Zenra		1,314,800	39,444	19,722	6,547	65,740
South Zenra		1,694,000	50,820	25,410	8,470	84,700
North Keishō		2,041,300	61,239	30,619	10,206	102,065
South Keishō		1,577,700	47,331	23,665	7,888	78,885
Kwōkai		1,094,000	32,820	16,410	5,470	54,700
South Heian		1,046,000	31,380	15,690	5,230	52,300
North Heian		1,149,000	34,470	17,235	5,745	57,450
Kōgen		1,146,000	34,380	17,190	5,730	57,300
South Kankyō		883,000	26,490	13,245	4,415	44,150
North Kankyō		556,000	16,680	8,340	2,780	27,800
Total		17,398,000	521,940	260,970	86,990	869,900

* As modified in March, 1914.

Accounts of Funds.

End of Fiscal Year.

Year	Description	Receipts					Total
		Interest from Funds	Interest from Bank Deposits	Miscellaneous Receipts	Balance from Preceding Year	Repayment of Additions to Permanent Fund	
1916†		Yen 889,924	Yen 6,651	Yen 155,591	Yen 419,919	Yen —	Yen 1,472,085
1915		883,532	7,037	54,017	504,843	4,691	1,454,120
1914		881,716	8,987	28,694	521,280	12,591	1,453,268
1913		875,632	10,072	24,139	540,982	6,570	1,457,395
1912		870,396	10,415	12,237	444,364	24,770	1,382,233
1911		869,900	4,890	2,903	304,403	102,797	1,284,893
1910		85,233	—	—	—	—	85,233

(Continued)

Year	Description	Expenditure							Total
		Affording Means of Livelihood	Educational Subsidies	Relief to Sufferers from Calamities	Management of Fund	Amount transferred to Permanent Fund	Miscellaneous Expenses	Reserve Fund	
1916†		Yen 757,693	Yen 271,161	Yen 110,722	Yen 7,668	Yen 127,810	Yen 1,614	Yen 195,417	Yen 1,472,085
1915		641,891	266,633	6,829	5,529	75,048	262	—	986,190
1914		591,930	261,366	14,676	6,040	71,652	2,763	—	948,426
1913		567,625	266,762	1,907	6,012	91,241	2,717	—	936,267
1912		491,775	280,772	10,118	5,220	35,060	976	—	823,920
1911		445,067	325,658	1,076	3,166	56,296	796	—	832,059
1910		1,759	—	535	20	78,244	—	—	80,558

† Estimated Accounts.

The undertakings with Imperial Donation Funds belong to the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governors no less than the undertakings with Local Expenses. But, in order to make the idea of the Imperial Donation clear to the people, the Budget for the Funds used to be framed separately from that for Local Expenses. The time has now come to unite these two Budgets by making the former an item in the latter.* To effect such an adjustment from 1917, the Regulations for administering the Imperial Donation Funds were amended in December, 1916.

143. Japanese School Associations.

In cities, open ports, towns, or important villages, the education of Japanese children is conducted by School Associations, which are recognized as juridical persons authorized to levy fees and other public dues from Japanese residents for educational works. The Association, being self-governing in contrast to other local government offices, has a council, members of which are elected by Japanese residents paying educational levies. The annual Budget of each Association must be approved by this council.

The number of School Associations is yearly on the increase along with the increase in the Japanese population. At the end of the fiscal year 1916, it reached 329, showing an increase of 27 Associations as compared with the preceding year. These Associations maintained 343 Elementary Schools, 6 Girls' High Schools, 4 Commercial Schools, 3 Primary Commercial Schools, and 8 Kindergartens.

The School Associations are also authorized to conduct slaughter-houses, public cemeteries, and crematoriums for the sake of the public health, and those managing slaughter-houses numbered 55 at the end of the year, their total receipts amounting to 92,514 *yen*.

The following table gives the general accounts of the School Associations estimated for the coming fiscal year, as compared with preceding years :—

* See P. 159.

Estimated Accounts of School Associations for 1917.

Province	Description	Number of Associations	Revenue			Total
			Levies Collected by Associations	State Subsidies	Other Receipts	
			Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki		32	203,534	55,961	145,611	414,108
North Chūsei		12	10,733	7,785	27,386	45,904
South Chūsei		28	36,610	20,587	39,893	97,090
North Zenra		29	44,253	29,009	32,466	105,728
South Zenra		40	47,873	41,064	44,759	133,696
North Keishō		43	53,364	37,672	68,504	159,540
South Keishō		59	119,638	59,073	100,181	278,892
Kwōkai		18	18,103	13,798	21,215	53,116
South Heian		16	45,504	29,170	33,851	108,525
North Heian		17	15,577	15,906	26,146	57,629
Kōgen		14	11,961	8,676	6,487	27,124
South Kankyō		14	35,246	16,033	18,700	69,979
North Kankyō		7	24,925	7,346	21,233	53,504
Total		329	667,321	342,030	595,432	1,604,833
1916		302	609,070	292,640	454,036	1,355,746
1915		284	588,412	272,926	456,692	1,318,030
1914		251	601,364	167,702	426,863	1,195,929
1913		196	220,048	118,162	212,896	551,106
1912		165	193,717	91,342	117,833	402,892
1911		97	82,193	48,192	44,744	175,129

(Continued)

Province	Description	Expenditure				Amount per Capita
		Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
		Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen	Yen
Keiki		23,578	261,363	129,165	414,108	8.557
North Chūsei		4,067	23,933	17,904	45,904	7.568
South Chūsei		11,192	58,328	27,570	97,090	9.599
North Zenra		11,413	76,334	17,981	105,728	8.749
South Zenra		13,435	82,004	38,257	133,696	8.616

(Continued)

Province	Expenditure				Amount per Capita
	Office Expenses	Educational Expenses	Other Expenses	Total	
North Keishō	Yen 10,760	Yen 127,232	Yen 21,548	Yen 159,540	Yen 8.114
South Keishō	18,872	225,931	34,089	278,892	7.931
Kwōkai	5,552	37,413	10,151	53,116	8.082
South Heian	5,233	84,803	18,489	108,525	8.878
North Heian	5,737	37,451	14,441	57,629	7.023
Kōgen	2,712	18,646	5,766	27,124	8.153
South Kankyō	6,831	49,869	13,279	69,979	9.487
North Kankyō	7,384	24,997	21,123	53,504	8.666
Total	126,766	1,108,304	369,763	1,604,833	Average 8.432
1 9 1 6	120,448	925,474	309,824	1,355,746	8.101
1 9 1 5	117,079	928,377	272,574	1,318,030	8.317
1 9 1 4	118,160	810,988	266,780	1,195,929	8.990
1 9 1 3	82,076	353,287	115,742	551,106	8.708
1 9 1 2	70,577	241,154	91,164	402,892	9.290
1 9 1 1	31,954	101,043	42,132	175,129	8.258

144. Encouragement of Social Improvement.

To render the Koreans, accustomed for years to indulge themselves in idleness and to show a seeming contentment with their impoverished condition, good subjects of the Empire, the cultivation in them of habits of industry and saving of money was urgently needed. But to encourage them to save money out of their ordinary income, hardly covering as it does living expenses, would rather tend to make them averse to saving. Consequently the Provincial Governments were instructed to encourage side-works in addition to ordinary occupations, with the idea that the people could save the additional income derived from such side-works. As auxiliary works for farmers, varying according to local conditions, the making of sandals, ropes, and mats from rice-straw, sericulture, the planting of fruit-trees, and stock-farming were selected, as these could easily be conducted by the family as a whole.

Being anxious further to awaken the people to the call of the times, the Government despatches suitable lecturers to different localities, to give, by means of lantern pictures, phonographs, etc., necessary instruction in morals, industry, sanitation, and so forth. The peripatetic lecturers of the *Kyōng-hak-won** and the teachers of the public schools also participate in social education. At the same time, village headmen, village clerks, or any other persons rendering meritorious services in the way of discharging their duties and promoting agriculture and industry, or by engaging in works of charity and other social and public works, are officially recognized and honoured.

The Koreans having an interesting custom of forming among themselves a guild or association called *Kei* (契) in order to provide funds for extraordinary expenses, i. e. for marriages, funerals, famine, etc., the local authorities were instructed to encourage the formation of guilds to take charge of their savings. The measures taken, along with those for encouraging side-works, soon induced the formation of money-saving associations, and the amount thus saved is increasing, as shown in the following table:—

Guilds for Savings and Side-works.

End of December, 1916.

Description Province	Savings & Side- work Guilds		Amount of Savings			Average per Member
	Number	Members	Cash	Grain and Articles	Total	
Keiki	567	158,105	237,591	43,181	280,771	1.776
North Chūsei	311	136,574	91,202	3,838	95,040	0.696
South Chūsei	813	120,093	100,184	28,585	128,769	1.072
North Zenra	300	138,829	44,737	97,222	141,959	1.023
South Zenra	964	114,288	84,141	13,533	97,675	0.855
North Keishō	805	114,648	103,940	85,354	189,294	1.651
South Keishō	501	64,789	392,901	26,719	419,620	6.477
Kwōkai	631	26,542	43,471	24,849	68,320	2.574
South Heian	549	36,640	168,268	4,025	172,293	4.702
North Heian	526	106,504	98,102	20,723	118,824	1.116
Kōgen	1,852	143,355	72,552	42,235	114,787	0.801
South Kankyō	195	66,139	88,901	10,638	99,539	1.505
North Kankyō	580	67,355	182,344	4,617	186,961	2.776
Total	8,574	1,293,861	1,708,333	405,520	2,113,853	1.634

* See P. 119.

(Continued)

Year	Description	Savings & Side work Guilds		Amount of Savings			Average per Member
		Number	Members	Cash	Grain and Articles	Total	
1915		7,389	937,531	1,170,492 ^{Yen}	239,069 ^{Yen}	1,409,560 ^{Yen}	1.503
1914		6,723	881,141	?	?	1,116,993	1.268
1913		5,654	634,297	?	?	855,127	1.348
1912		5,393	397,601	?	?	489,635	1.231

145. Undertakings Commemorative of the Coronation.

Applications by the people for promoting undertakings to commemorate the Imperial Coronation, held in October of the year 1915, were considered with great care, with a view to the encouragement of those likely to be of permanent benefit to the locality concerned and provided with sufficient means of maintenance. Consequently most of them dealt with the afforestation of mountains and cultivation of fruit-trees as requiring little outlay and affording much profit. The total number of forests started and maintained in this way reaches 1,086, covering an aggregate area of 9,303 *cho*. Other undertakings were fish culture, construction and repairing of roads and bridges, establishment of schools, libraries, etc. The establishment of two permanent Provincial Exhibitions, one by the Local Expenses Funds and the other by an individual donation, were completed by the end of the year under review, and a Girls' Practical High School erected by another individual donation will be ready for opening next fiscal year.

146. Imperial Donation Relief Fund.

恩賜罹災救助基金

As for the relief of calamity-stricken people, expenses for this are to be defrayed from the Local Expenses Funds, the Relief Fund of the Imperial Donation Funds, and the Imperial Donation Relief Fund.

The Imperial Donation Relief Fund was founded with a sum of 200,000 *yen* granted on the occasion of the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. When the Empress Dowager Shōken passed away in 1913,

another Imperial Donation of 115,000 *yen* and a grant by the Government-General amounting to 100,000 *yen* were added to the Fund. Furthermore, at the time of the coronation in 1915, His Majesty showed favour to the Peninsula by giving 200,000 *yen*, and this, being added to the Relief Fund, made the aggregate 515,000 *yen*. The Fund is maintained as a special account under the care of the Governor-General, and the interest derived from it is devoted to affording relief to the distressed.

From June to August in the year under review, heavy rains visited Keiki, Kōgen, and other Provinces in the south, causing great floods in many places. The deaths numbered 229, the missing 36, and the injured 81; in addition, 505 dwellings were washed away, 2,760 entirely destroyed, 3,300 partly destroyed, and 14,000 flooded. The damage done to roads, bridges, uplands, and paddy fields amounted to an immense sum. At that time every possible means of relief work was provided with money defrayed from the three funds mentioned above. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress also granted a certain amount of money for the relief of the stricken people.

Widows and orphans with no visible means of livelihood, the aged, the disabled and deformed, abandoned infants, and the sick or dying found on the roads are also cared for by means of these relief funds.

147. Charity Asylum.

濟 生 院

The Government Charity Asylum was established in 1911 with the fund provided for the care of helpless orphans, the deaf, blind, and other incurables. The Asylum Fund, being allotted out of the Extraordinary Imperial Donation Fund granted at the time of annexation, amounted at first to 500,000 *yen*, but the Government-General added to it a sum of 113,075 *yen* in order to carry out fully and effectively the Imperial will. Subsequently the above-mentioned Extraordinary Imperial Donation Fund gave 2,855,800 *yen* to the Asylum Fund, making the total over 3,468,000 *yen*. At the time of re-formation of the Asylum in 1913, part of the fund was transferred to the Government Hospital and Provincial Charity Hospitals, and at the end of the fiscal year 1916, the fund exclusively for use of the Asylum amounted to 355,984 *yen*. As it is authorized to receive contributions from the general public, the fund is yearly on the increase.

The Charity Asylum has two Departments, one for the care and education of orphans, and the other for the training of the blind and of the deaf-mutes. The Orphanage Department is located in an old palace in Keijo called *Senki-kyū* (宣禧宮), its entire compound covering 15,000 *tsubo* being at its disposal. It has also an attached farm in a suburb of the city covering an area of 170 *cho* of cultivated lands and forests. The total number of orphans in charge of the Department at the end of the year was 149. The proper care of them is conducted by introducing a sort of family life with a "mother" for each dormitory; while the giving of a primary education and simple manual training and the reforming of their habits are also systematically conducted. Children finishing their primary education are sent to the attached farm, or bound apprentices to various trades.

The Department for the Blind and Deaf-mutes is located in another old palace called *Sūgi-byō* (崇義廟). The work of this Department was begun in 1913 with 37 male blind, 6 male deaf-mutes, and 2 female deaf-mutes. The blind chiefly receive training in massage and acupuncture, the regular course for which is three years; while deaf-mutes are trained principally in sewing, the regular course for which is 5 years. The total number of pupils was 62 at the end of the year under review.

148. Religious Propagation.*

In order to supervise the propagation of religion, whether Buddhist, Christian, or Shintoist, or whether conducted by Koreans, Japanese, or foreigners, the General Regulations for Religious Propagation were promulgated in August, 1915. The Regulations impose no restriction on, or show any discrimination towards, any religious belief as a belief, but provide rules for the ways and means of proper religious propagation. In the first place, the regulations require persons desiring to engage in religious propagation in Chosen to report to the Governor-General the name of the religion and its particular denomination, an outline of its teachings, and the method of propagation, accompanied with personal references proving them

* National shrines are not classified as religious institutions since the Japanese Government recognizes three religions only—Buddhism, Christianity, and Shintoism—the last of which is dissociated from shrine worship though often confused with it. These shrines are established solely for the purpose of doing honour to the illustrious dead recognized by the Government as national deities, and the services held before them must be conducted in strict accordance with a certain prescribed form, nor may the officiating priests venture to preach or teach within the sacred enclosures for such is expressly disallowed. This form of worship is not considered in Japanese law as partaking of a religious character; consequently shrines and the priests officiating at them do not come within the scope of any of the enacted regulations concerning the propagation of religion in Chosen.

**Typical Houses of
Worship in
New Chosen.**



**National Shrine
on Nam-San.**



**Buddhist Temple
on Nam-San.**



Christian Church in Yun-chi Dong, Keijō.

to have the qualifications of a preacher. In the second place, Buddhist and Shintoist associations should appoint superintendents and obtain recognition of them from the Governor-General, though Christian associations are not subject to the same requirement unless the Governor-General deems it necessary. In the third place, those desiring to build churches, preaching houses, or other similar institutions, should also obtain permission, so that proper precautions may be insisted upon to guard against any untoward accident through faulty construction. Furthermore, in case the methods of religious propagation, the authority of religious superintendents, the methods of superintending the propagation work, etc., are considered improper, the Governor-General may order changes to be made in them.

According to the latest investigation, there exist 65 Shintō preaching houses, 49 Buddhist temples, 209 Buddhist preaching houses, and 3,164 Christian churches and missionary houses, presided over by 103 Shintō preachers, 31 Buddhist priests, 282 Buddhist preachers, and 6,690 Christian ministers.

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